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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

"THE POPE AND CONGRESS"

All Europe appears to be occupied just now with the pamphlet of Mons. Guerronière, on the Pope and the European Congress. The Pope, it is said, will refuse to send a representative to the Congress, unless Louis Napoleon will first disclaim the doctrines of the pamphlet. Then we have vague rumors that if the Pope is not represented, Austria, Spain and Naples will not send Plenipotentiaries. Austrian journals profess to regard the pamphlet as a direct menace of that Government, though it is said Francis Joseph is not disturbed by it, because he is sure it does not reflect the sentiments of the French Emperor. The English journals quote largely from the pamphlet, and profess to see in it evidences of Napoleon's intention to observe good faith with the British Government. Russia, it is said, rejects the programme laid down in the pamphlet. Rumors are rife at Paris that the Pope's Nuncio had threatened to demand his passports in consequence of the supposed relations of the Emperor to the pamphlet; while at Rome we have an account of a long interview between the French Ambassador and Antonelli, in which the former is said to have tendered certain explanations to the papal government on the subject of the pamphlet. Indeed this pamphlet, the object of which is to secularize and parcel out the "Patrimony of St. Peter," and to limit the Pope's temporal authority to the city of Rome, appears to have thrown all Europe into a ferment quite as great as that produced in this country by the Helper pamphlet.

Meanwhile the Paris *Pays* announces the postponement of the meeting of Congress—the delay doubtless being desirable in the opinion of Louis Napoleon, by the infinite pother which his pamphlet has created.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN MAILS TO-DAY.

Our readers will remember that by the new postal arrangement between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, the foreign mails are sent from and received directly in this city *via* the Grand Trunk Railroad and the steamers which run in connection with that line. Postmaster Cook received a dispatch yesterday from Toronto, stating that the *Hungarian's* mails were sent West at 11:15 A. M. They will arrive here by the Michigan Central Railroad at 10:30 this morning, and the letters will be distributed and ready for delivery by 12 o'clock. The mails for Saturday's steamer from Portland are closed every Wednesday evening at 5.15, and go east by the morning train. They always go by Saturday's steamer, for if any detention occurs on the railway—a thing that rarely happens—the steamers are delayed till the mails arrive. Passengers for Europe therefore who leave with the mail on Thursday morning, will be sure to reach Portland in time for the steamer.

Change of Rates of Postage on Newspapers to Foreign Countries.

The Post Office Department has issued instructions to Postmasters to the following effect: That from the 1st inst. newspapers addressed to the East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Hong Kong, China, Australia, or any other place beyond the Eastward of Suez, *via. Southampton*, must be charged with *six cents* each, instead of four cents, as heretofore, in all cases to be prepaid.

Rock Island Railroad Stock.

For the first time in the history of the two Railroads, the stock of the Rock Island was higher in New York yesterday than that of the Galena and Chicago Union—the sales at the Second Board being at 62¾ for the former, and 62 for the latter.

Death of Lord Macaulay.

By the arrival of the Europa we have intelligence of the death of Lord Macaulay. He died on the 28th ult., of disease of the heart. The intelligence is as unexpected as it is sad. His age was not to advanced as to render such an event probable from that cause; nor had apprehensions been excited on what is called the Atlantic by any previous intimation of failing health. From the nature of his disease it is probable that his death was sudden and as unlooked for among his own countrymen as it was here.

Thomas Babington Macaulay was born near the beginning of the present century. His father was Mr. Zachary Macaulay, who was favorably known to the last generation, both in this country and Europe, as editor of the *Christian Observer*, and also as the warm friend of Wilberforce, and an active co-laborer in his grand antislavery efforts. In 1818 he entered Trinity College, and took his degree in 1822. While pursuing his studies here he first gave proof of his wonderful gifts, obtaining a scholarship, twice gaining the Chancellor's medal for English verse, and carrying off the highest prize of the University for proficiency in the classics. On leaving College he entered upon the study of law at Lincoln's Inn, and succeeded to the bar in 1826. In this year he first came prominently before the public as an essayist, through his paper on Milton in the *Edinburgh Review*. His subsequent essays fully confirmed the promise of his first, and gave to him a world-wide renown. He has died in the midst of his great work,—the History of England. Four volumes of this history have been published, and it is understood that two more are nearly—it is to be hoped, quite—ready for the press.

Mr. Macaulay also distinguished himself in politics. He was elected a member for Colne, of the first reformed Parliament. Subsequently he was made Secretary to the India Board; and in 1834 was returned as member for Leeds. The same year he resigned his seat to accept a seat in the Supreme Council in Calcutta, under the East India Company's new charter. He returned to England in 1838 with a high reputation for having administered his office in India with great ability, justice and impartiality. The following year he was elected member of Parliament for Edinburgh. Of the renown which he won for himself here for statesmanship, for broad and liberal ideas, and for oratory, is within the knowledge of every student of contemporary history. Later he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow; and in 1857 he was elevated to the Peerage—a fact which, however gratifying it may have been to him personally, was by no means necessary to his fame or the lustre of his name. Macaulay the Essayist, Historian, and Poet, will live as long as the English language. The Peerage added nothing to his stature, nor can it give a year to the immortality of his fame.

It is not a little singular that Macaulay and our own Irving were victims of the same malady. Each standing at the head of letters with his respective branch of the great Anglo Saxon family, each crowned with the admiration and affection of his countrymen, and each members of the same religious communion, they have passed from men through the self-same agency. Nor does the coincidence end here: Irving died on the 28th of November—Macaulay on the 28th of the following month. Of the many eminent men who have closed their earthly career during the eventful year just passed, none have left behind them a more lasting renown than Irving and Macaulay.

FIRES AT LANCASTER, WIS.—The residence of Mr. Rhodes, well known as the Horner house, two and a half miles west of Lancaster, was consumed by fire on Saturday, the 31st ult. Loss estimated at $2,500, uninsured. At the time of the fire the mercury was 25° below zero—so intensely cold that the family with difficulty escaped perishing.

On Sunday, Jan. 1st, the Fletcher house, near the Congregational church in Lancaster, was destroyed by fire. It was, at the time, occupied by Mrs. Emma Sprague. The fires were both supposed to have originated in the chimney, the extreme cold making it necessary to keep hot fires.

Mrs Sprague's furniture was all saved; that of Mr. Rhodes was partly saved.—*Grant County Herald* 12th.

More About the Iowa Lynching Affair.

[From the Dubuque Times, 12th.]

We gave an account yesterday of the hanging of two horse thieves in Tama county. It appears that Seaman and Small having the two thieves in charge, assisted by Mr. Steps Klingman of Tama county, did the deed. Some of the inhabitants of the neighborhood saw the five men enter the wood, and only three returning and suspecting the worst, soon afterwards repaired to the spot, and found the thieves suspended.

A warrant was immediately issued by Justice Rainer of Buckingham, Tama county, for the arrest of the lynchers, and by virtue of that writ Seaman and Small were arrested in Des Moines, and taken to Tama county for examination. Their friends, however, used out a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court, and on the evening of the 9th inst., the prisoners were produced before Judge Stockton. Pending a long consultation and adjournment of the Court, the Sheriff placed them in charge of two of the men named Brandt and Hyde upon their simple pledge that the prisoners should be forthcoming when wanted; but when the Court had reassembled it was ascertained that they had effected their escape, and up to the date of our last advices from Des Moines they had not been re-arrested.

The night before the return of the writ before Judge Stockton, the friends of Seaman and Small entered stealthily into the residence of another of the brothers Bunker in Polk county, took him forcibly into the woods near by and strung him up to a tree until his life was nearly extinct. On being let down he confessed that his brothers really stole Small's horse, and were guilty of all that had been suspected of them, having made this revelation he was released.

[From the Galena Herald, 13th.]

We see by the Des Moines papers that on the 9th, E. M. Small, Alderman of the 8th ward of that city, and one Seaman, a constable, were arrested charged with the murder of the brothers Bunker, as we mentioned yesterday. But no sooner were these ruffians arrested than a posse of citizens put after the Tama county Sheriff and rescued the murderers, took them back to Des Moines on a habeas corpus, and while the Judges of the Supreme Court were at supper the murderers were allowed to escape to parts unknown.

Free Trade Quarrel Between England and Canada.

[From the Toronto Leader.]

Controversy, direct and pointed, between English journals is now a days seldom heard. That there existed in its utmost rancor half a century ago, but it is now rarely witnessed. It is only when some journal grossly misrepresents the motives of outrages that public opinion of which it assumes to be the organ, that it is met by direct and pointed reply from other portions of the Press. This unusual occurrence has recently been witnessed in reference to the *Times*. That journal made a gross attack upon Canada, equally unjust in its accusations, unsound in the principles asserted, and unreasonable in the demands put forth. It dealt out a string of general accusations, without a single specific factor which to rest them. It asserted, in effect, as a principle, that Canada, in framing her tariff, is bound to disregard revenue considerations, in order to afford protection to British manufactures; that, whatever may be our revenue demands, we are in no case to make the tariff so high as to subvert in the slightest degree the consumption of British manufactures. Two other English journals, the *Morning Herald* and the *Morning Chronicle*, made short replies to the *Times*. They showed how little reason any organ of English opinion has to complain that Canada refuses, to a great extent, open customs for its revenue, since in England every penny that it is possible to raise from this source is exacted. The random charges of corruption were shown to be utterly unfounded, and the right to judge of the way in which we shall raise a revenue for the maintenance of the government was nobly vindicated.

The Canadian allies, in the Press, of the Sheffield cutlers and Mr. Roebuck, who think the Canadian Legislature should frame its tariff solely with reference to English interests against all their powers of depreciation upon those triumphant rivalries. We shall be very much mistaken, however, if there shall be found in the Legislature any party, however small, who will refuse to join in the fullest assertion of our legislative rights in reference to the mode in which we shall raise a revenue. This is the only question about which the organs of the English manufacturers care a straw.

Let us not be misunderstood. We have not objected to aid to bolster up this or that branch of industry. We have not abandoned the principle of a revenue tariff. The effect of raising the tariff has been to increase the revenue; while the country result would have been obtained if we had proceeded upon the protective principle. The inevitable decrease of consumption would have decreased the revenue. We claim the right to frame our own revenue tariff in our own way. *When it is seen that a new branch of industry is struggling into existence, it is quite possible to give it aid in the distribution of a revenue tariff.* In this way, we may lay on a little more duty here, and a little less there. All this, we take it, may be done without departing from a free trade policy—so far as free trade is consistent with the English practice of levying customs' duties—and certainly without transcending our undoubted rights of legislation. Mr. Roebuck, and the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, desire to take from us those rights, it is true; *but we beg to assure them it cannot be done.* And the sooner they become convinced that their project has no chance of realization the better.

FATAL CASUALITY.—A little girl, named Ida, aged three years, the daughter of Mr. John G. Georger, was so badly burned, last evening, while in the absence of its mother, that it died, after enduring the most excruciating agony, in about six hours. It appears that its mother, Mrs. George, left the girl alone, while she went to a neighbor's to procure milk, and before going, shut up the front of the stove and placed the candle upon a shelf, as she supposed out of the reach of the little girl; but in her absence she got a chair, and in laying hold of a needle which was lying on the shelf, her arm, it is supposed, came in contact with the flame of the candle, setting her clothes on fire. Her screams reached the ears of her mother, who, upon entering at the house, found her enveloped in flames. Dr. Reed was immediately sent for, and did all in his power to alleviate her sufferings, which were all that could be done, until death relieved her of them about 12 o'clock last night.—*Jefferson (Wis.) Jeffersonian.*

A COSTLY CONVENTION.—The use of Metropolitan Hall cost the Democratic Convention over $600. The bulk of $600, the amount first thought sufficient for rent and damages, was paid by the candidates for nomination. The delegates paid the principal part of the $300 required for the use of the hall on Thursday night. It was rather an expense to all participants, and there was no incon siderable amount of swearing done by those who had to "shell out." For a somewhat elevated seat inside the house. It was an unusual tax, and they grumbled in consequence. Their traveling expenses and board and lodging added to pay, of course. The hotel bills were larger than was expected, in consequence of the convention remaining in session two days, and this, with the incidental charges on a visit to a Democratic convention, "strapped" a number of delegates entirely. In order to get home they had to call on their friends for "material aid." Politicians and office holders "suffered" considerably from this cause, if not "more"—*Ind. Journal.*

MURDER AT NEENAH, WIS.—Some boys who were bathing in the river below Keeler's Pond, on the 9th inst., discovered the body of a man with a piece of rope round his neck, in the water. The body was recognized to be that of Moses Murry, the insane barber who married the white girl at Ripon about a year ago. Further examination proved that previous to being thrown in the water, a severe cut had been inflicted across his forehead and temple, with some sharp instrument, and the back portion of his head, including the whole occipital bone, was smashed in. Murry with his white brother-in-law, escaped from the Appleton jail, about six weeks ago, where they had been confined for petty larceny, and nothing has been heard of them since, until Murry was found as above related. The deceased was known to have about $60 in gold when he broke jail, and it may be for that he was murdered.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

GOT INTO DIFFICULTY IN CHICAGO.—We see by Chicago papers that Alex. Scott, formerly leader of the Light Guard Band in that city, and once leader of the American Band in this city, got up a Gift Concert in Chicago recently, and, without any authority gave it out that it was a Band Concert. It turned out to be a bogus affair, and the members of the band were repudiate both the Concert and Scott, in a card which they publish in the papers.

It will be recollected that this same Scott and a brother fiddle, gave a Gift Concert in this city, at which they undertook to "play the thing fine," the same as in Chicago. But they accidentally got up too late in the morning, and a valuable piano which was drawn on two numbers, one of which was in the possession of a Jersey of Scott's, had to surrender to the gentleman who rightfully drew it, or there would have been a row. The truth is, these Scotts are decidedly tricky, and from the performances of Alexander in this city and Chicago, we imagine he is about played out in the West.—*Mil. Wisconsin.*

THE LEGISLATURE.—On Saturday evening last the Mercantile Literary Union, connected with Bryant, Bell & Stratton's College, voted to change their form from that of a literary society to a Legislature, and proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

Governor—D. R. Parshall.
Speaker—Wm. Graham.
Clerk—T. L. Pratt.
Treasurer—E. M. Fyrell.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. Fleming.

The meetings of this body are held every Saturday evening, in the College Hall of Messrs. Bryant, Bell & Stratton, on Clark street.

NO WATER TUESDAY, JANUARY, 17TH.—The water will be shut off from the city on today, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A. W. TIERNAN, Sec'y.

THE CITY.

☞ See Booth's advertisement for his new mode of treating Western wheat.

☞ The weather yesterday proved fatal to the sleighing, in fact it may be said that all runner licences expired by limitation.

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—Messrs. Norris & Hyde No. 100 Dearborn street, have Godey for January.

"CONTRARY MEN."—The Superior Court Jury in the case of Henry Hughes, charged with stealing cattle, were out fifteen hours and failed to agree.

☞ This evening, at 7 o'clock, Messrs. Gilbert & Sampson continue the sale, by auction, at No. 89 Lake street of superior Gold Jewelry, Watches, etc.

CORRECTION.—Mr. Capen assures us we were misinformed in our last issue. He never uttered any prediction as to the weather of Friday and Saturday last.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The mails by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, due heretofore at 8 o'clock P. M., will arrive on and after the 17th inst., at 6:15 P. M.

ACCIDENT.—A day or two since on Green st., a young man named Ross had his thigh severely fractured near the hip by falling in front of a coal cart he was driving, the wheel passing over his limb.

[From the Galena Herald, 13th.]

We see by the Des Moines papers that on the 9th, E. M. Small, Alderman of the 8th ward of that city, and one Seaman, a constable, were arrested charged with the murder of the brothers Bunker, as we mentioned yesterday. But no sooner were these ruffians arrested than a posse of citizens put after the Tama county Sheriff and rescued the murderers, took them back to Des Moines on a habeas corpus, and while the Judges of the Supreme Court were at supper the murderers were allowed to escape to parts unknown.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENT.—D. S. Ives, late road master of the central division of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway, is appointed General Freight Agent at Alton for the road, vice R. P. Tansey, resigned.

MR. EXEMAN'S LECTURE.—Our lecture going public will not fail to remember the lecture this evening by J. F. Eberhart, Esq., of the *Northwestern Home Journal*, in the Free Lecture course by Messrs. Bryant, Bell & Stratton, at their hall, in the Commercial College, Larmon Block.

SPLENDID BOQUETS.—Those in want of splendid Boquets will thank us for the information that Mr. Charles Reissig is prepared to supply the demand. His Green House and Garden are on North street, near Rucker street, West Division. Orders may be left at 100 State street, corner of Washington, or P. O. box No. 506.

SPLENDID REVERS.—We would call attention to the advertisement of the air dend to polley holders just declared by the Republican Insurance Company, of New York, payable by S. C. Higginson & Co., agents of said Company in Chicago. A return of 50 cents to polley holders in these times is quite an item.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.—The excellent and reliable Railway Guide of Appleton & Co., comes out for January with a new and admirable railway map of the United States, representing not only the railroads in operation, but construction. It has also other improved features, which must keep it in the front rank as a *trade measure* for traveling.

REAL ESTATE MEETING.—A meeting of all interested in real estate and its reanimation has been called to meet at the Recorder's Court Room at the Court House this evening at seven o'clock. The names of Mayor Haines, Messrs. Ogden & Fleetwood, and George W. Gage are appended to the call.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the Circuit Court of Cook County yesterday a jury was called at two o'clock in the case of People *vs.* Christian Berger and Charles Roth charged with larceny of a calf belonging to Mr. Hastings at Lyons.

Several other parties indicted on criminal charges at the November term will be tried. In the above calf case the parties are all neighbors and the animal was shot in the woods.

A FALL IN HORSES.—At the fire yesterday morning a teamster left his pair of horses attached to a lumber wagon standing on the opposite side of Madison street on the ascent to the bridge. The animals improved his absence by backing off from the abutment and taking a distance of eight feet to the dock. By the process they got considerably raised, the single tongue turning up on the off side. Neither of the horses were injured by the adventure.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Some persons unknown for malicious mischief caused a black compound said to be thrown upon the residence of Mrs. Mary Spaulding, on Adams street, near Wabash avenue, on Sunday night last, and act of unjust as injurious to the reputation of its inmates. Mrs. Spaulding is the widow of the late Charles Spaulding, well and widely known here and in her behalf much indignation has been caused by the above circumstance.

AN ALLEGED RAPE CASE.—The Police Court and a large crowd of spectators were occupied and held during yesterday forenoon by the detailing of a charge of rape brought by a woman named Mary Ann Robinson, charging three men John C. Derlin, John Gunning, and Patrick Sullivan, with having committed rape upon her person. After a hearing, the woman's character and testimony being impeached in every conceivable way, the whole affair was kicked out of court.

WEATHER.—Sunday was moderate. Monday was mild. A few days since and such weather would have seemed retrospective, a lingering of fall, but it comes now on the down grade of winter, the earliest dawn of coming spring. We trust the dawning may be exceedingly cautious, and advise fruit buds and such like to lie quiet and bide their time. It is not for many weeks yet, for them, "time to get up;" but such weather as that of yesterday will start the fruit crookers, if it do not kill off all the orchards.

MRS. BOSTWICK'S PARLOR CONCERT AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE.—The opening concert of Mrs. Bostwick's series of Parlor Concerts, at the Briggs House, last evening, drew an audience which in numbers fully tested the capacities of the large dining hall, and of a class fully to appreciate the artistic merit of the performances. It is high credit to our city that such a programme could have been made up, and so well performed by resident artists and amateurs. These concerts, six in number, are to take place on the successive Monday evenings, and will constitute a rich and most popular attraction with our music lovers.

SLOAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE LECTURES.—The next lecture in the regular course will be delivered in the Lecture Room in Methodist Church Block this evening, by James Grant Wilson, Esq., on Sir Walter Scott.

The lecturer is highly commended by all who have ever heard him. The subject itself presents great attractions, and when treated as ably as Mr. Wilson treats it, it cannot fail to be appreciated.

The Lecture Room is elegant, capacious and easy of access, being only on the third floor. We would advise all to go early, as the room has always been crowded and large numbers unable to obtain admittance.

SUNDRY MENTION.—The West Madison street special assessments are being resisted on the ground urged of non-compliance with the terms of the contract. They demand six inches more thickness of stone before they come down with the "speiter." Meetings are being held to organize in the matter and carry resistance into the courts....The game laws went in force yesterday. Let everybody remember the Audubon Club are in the field against all violators of the law....The *Journal* learns of the sudden illness of George F. Root, the musical composer.....It is being mooted to annex Chicago to Bridgeport, in that event, the Court Houseand city offices of the former will, of course, be used after the consolidation....The next of the Richmond House series of Soirees Dansant, takes place on Thursday evening.....Miss E. Kimberly, the actress, announces that she has purchased the exclusive right to the new play of "The Octoroon," and will bring it out at McVicker's Theatre on the 30th of January.....The officers have returned from the quest after the remaining four of the Ottawa rescuers, without the prisoners.

Republican Mass Meeting Last Evening.

The Republican mass meeting last evening at Light Guard Hall was much the largest *primary* political gathering ever held in the city. The object specified in the call was the election of a new executive committee for the municipal campaign. The object had in view by the masses who assembled was evidently an old fashioned Republican revival.

The meeting was called to order at half-past seven by Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, the Chairman of the Committee, whereupon LUTHER HAYES, Esq., was elected chairman of the meeting, and Theobold Hartmann and J. R. Huguin, Secretaries.

On motion, the chairman then appointed the following gentlemen a committee to nominate an Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

First Ward, Carlos Haven; Second Ward, I. L. Milliken; Third Ward, A. H. Boyden; Fourth Ward, S. Lamperis; Fifth Ward, S. McCotter; Sixth Ward, Wm. Wayman; Seventh Ward, E. Anthony; Eighth Ward, E. C. Larned; Ninth Ward, A. C. Coventry; Tenth Ward, O. S. Merrick.

While the Committee were out, the meeting was addressed by Isaac N. Arnold, N. B. Judd, and A. C. Hessing. The Committee returned and reported the following Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

1st WARD—Chas. B. Farwell, F. Tuttle, F Schlund, L. C. P. Freer, Carlos Haven.
2d WARD—C. L. Wilson, C. B. Hoefler, Geo. W. Gage, Theobold Hartmann, I. L. Milliken.
3d WARD—Gey. A. Flagg, Wm. Murray, A. H. Tilsworth, A. Garrison, J. Hettinger.
4th WARD—T. Lamperer, John Rober, H. Frank, Wm. Justice, O. H. Salisbury.
5th WARD—A. Akin, W. A. Groves, Geo. P. Haven, Chas. Ingerl, Holden.
6th WARD—D. C. Ferguson, Reuben Taylor, John Amondsen, O. Laverenz, Wm. Warman.
7th WARD—J. C. Dunlop, L. Brentano, E. Anthony, Niels Peterson, J. Brunell.
8th WARD—Geo. Schneider, M. D. Ogden, C. Wahl, E. C. Larned, Iver Lawson.
9th WARD—G. Dole, A. C. Coventry, H. Kreismann, N. Jackson, E. Rawson.
10th WARD—Lewis Dodge, C. F. Hopkinson, John Leibstein, O. S. Merrick, Chas. Reitz.

The report was adopted by a thundering *Aye*, after which the meeting was addressed by John Wentworth and E. C. Larned.

Two noticeable events of the evening were the enthusiastic cheers elicited by the names of JOHN SHERMAN and JOHN HICKMAN, mentioned in Mr. Judd's speech. The following resolution, offered by L. L. Wilson just prior to the adjournment, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sentiment of the Republicans of Chicago, that they unanimously endorse the course of the Republican members of Congress in the House of Representatives in refusing to read the Usurpation of the Slave Power by electing its fanatical champion, John Sherman, to the speakership.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for the CHICAGO TICKET.

The members of the Executive Committee are requested to meet at the Supervisor's room in the Court House, on Thursday evening next.

A Card.

In the case of *The People vs. Lynds*, the warrant for the arrest of the defendant was issued by Justice DeWolf, returnable before himself. The defendant was arrested by officer Douglass, and on Saturday last was brought before Justice DeWolf, who called Justice Hoisington to sit with him in the hearing of the case. When the case was called it was suggested by Mr. Kedzie (who was counsel for the prosecution in the necessary absence of the State's attorney) that there would be less interruption at his than at Justice DeWolf's office, which was constantly thronged with suitors and others. This was acceded to by defendant's counsel, Mr. Walker, and the court was adjourned to Justice Kedzie's office, and the examination proceeded with. There was no intention or desire or order, either by the court or counsel, that the examination should be held with closed doors, or that any person or persons should be excluded therefrom, or that it should bear any resemblance whatever to a "star chamber" session. The only persons excluded from the examination it was without the knowledge of the court or counsel, by publishing the foregoing you will disabuse the public mind of any erroneous impressions it may have of said examination, and will much oblige the undersigned.

H. KEDZIE, Counsel for People.
GILBERT C. WALKER, for Defendant.

C. DEWOLF,
J. A. HOISINGTON, } Justices.

REMARKS.—It is certainly unfortunate that that the impression the above is intended to convey, got abroad, and injustice would seem to have been done to some of the signers of this card. The report is certainly based on the statement of numbers of persons who were refused admittance to Mr. Kedzie's office, while the examination was in progress, among them the reporters of the *Evening Journal* and the *Staats Zeitung*. By whose authority they were excluded we are unable to state, but excluded they were, and thus with an intent on the part of those responsible for the act, to shield the man Lynds, for whom it already appears that no form of personal application from cowhiding up to hanging would be too severe, out of place. An age in which jurisprudence may come, when the seducer of a woman shall stand side by side in punishment with the wretches now heavily visited for lesser crimes than his; when seduction shall rank with rape; when man and his victim shall meet ignominy together. That time is not yet, and the wretch Lynds is probably safe, save from a whip of scorn which should lash him without the pale of respectability and honest friendship here. Let him receive half his victim must suffer, and he would take up the cry of the first mur derer, "My punishment is greater than I can bear." Little credit has been earned by any one who is responsible for for the attempt to keep Benjamin Lynds "out of the newspapers."

FIRE ON EAST MADISON STREET.—The alarm of fire about six o'clock, yesterday morning, was caused by the partial burning out of store No. 272 East Madison street, near Madison, occupied by Patrick Burke, keeper of the Crystal Saloon and A. Potter, dealer in groceries and provisions. The upper part of the building was unoccupied. The grocery store and stock were entirely destroyed. Mr. Potter's loss is $1,300, with an insurance of $1,000 in the Phoenix Insurance Co. The saloon was damaged to the amount of $500, and insured for $800 in the Ætna, of Hartford.

The adjoining store of Samuel Myers, liquor dealer, was damaged to the amount of $100, which is covered by insurance in the Fireman's office. The fire undoubtedly caught from the stove in the grocery, as when discovered it was burning in close proximity to the stove. The building is owned by John B. Knight and S. Ware, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and was insured for $5,000, equally divided between the Ætna and Norwich Insurance offices. The loss upon the building is about $2,000.

POLICE MATTERS.—In addition to more important matters elsewhere detailed, a large variety of smaller affairs of every hue and description were up in the Police Court, thawed out by the milder weather. A huge, black, four hundred pound female, Lucinda Mail, known as the "Great Eastern," with her fellow occupants of an infamous establishment in an alley near the corner of Monroe and Market streets, were brought up and fined, the males $5 each, the females $15 each, and the she Mail $25.....A young woman named Jane McDermott was fined $10 for being dangerous with a knife while drunk....John Murphy was accused by his wife of ill-treatment of herself and three children. It seemed on the examination that the Murphys would do better without John, who was accordingly sent to Bridewell....There were, besides these, eleven petty cases of drunk and disorderly.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Underground Railroad declared a thumping dividend yesterday in the shape of five articles valued in the aggregate at over $5,000, to wit: two men and three women, who are said to have come from a plantation near Jackson, Miss. One of the males was a fine yellow boy about eighteen years of age. The rest of the party were dark enough to create midnight in their vicinity. They are by this time in Canada, having no "lie over" tickets. It is probable their leaving the South had something to do with the great and universally prevalent eagerness in that region to send North all persons cherishing anti-slavery sentiments.

It may be a subject of regret that these five did not consider the safety of the Union.

☞ G. Miracole will give a party at his dancing academy, corner of Madison and Clark street, this evening, and extends an invitation to his friends and scholars.

The Franklin Festival at the Richmond House.—The indications are abundant of a first rate affair at the Richmond House this evening, on the occasion of the Franklin Anniversary Banquet and Festival, which in former years have been celebrated in a manner highly creditable to 'the craft' in this city. No pains have been spared, or will be, to secure entire success throughout. Mine hosts of the Richmond, Messrs. Taber, Hawk & Co., will lend all the resources of their magnificent establishment to give eclat and every desirable feature to their share of the entertainment. The Banquet will be a feast of fat things, from a cuisine second to a one west of New York.

At the brilliant Assembly to follow, Dean will be 'caller', and his music, the music of the evening. We say to all who have not yet made up their minds as to the Printers' Festival—*secure your parlaces and purchase your tickets!* The Typos are proverbial for 'following copy', and they will do it in this instance, in fidelity to every arrangement and detail of attraction promised.

LARCENIES.—A variety of cases involving infractions of the eighth commandment were disposed of yesterday, as follows:

Stealing Flour.—William Murphy and Garret Dalton were brought up on a charge of stealing a bag of flour, from J. B. Faller's store, No. 24 West Randolph street, on Saturday night. After stealing the flour, they took it to a saloon and tried to exchange it for a bottle of whisky, but failing in this tried to sell it. They were fined $30 each.

Larceny of a shawl.—A youth of nineteen, named Jacob Rickmond, on New Year's day stole a shawl valued at eight dollars, the property of H. F. Moulton, of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago R. R. The article was taken from the depot of that Company, on Van Buren street. He was arrested and examined yesterday before Justice Akin, and held to bail in $300.

Larceny of clothing.—Two women of the name, named Dora MYERS and Catharine PAINE, were arrested on Monday by officer J. B. Gray, charged with the larceny of sundry articles of wearing apparel belonging to Henrietta Greseler. The goods were found in the house where the girl Petrie resided, No. 366 State street.

After a partial hearing the charge was dismissed, and the parties fined under a second warrant, charged with keeping a house of illfame.

Stealing Lumber.—James Gleason was accused of stealing lumber. He was found by a policeman on Harrison street late at night, carrying a stick of lumber which he had picked up somewhere. He was fined $15.

THE EDNA PLACE RAPE CASE.—The examination of the case against Benjamin Lynds, charged with rape upon the person of Miss Ellen Beebe in October last, was to have been concluded yesterday, but owing to the engagements of District Attorney Haven, stands continued to Friday next. The case, without going into details, will doubtless prove to be one of seduction, the proceedings against the defendant quickened and brought about by his late marriage at Waukegan to a woman who believes fully in the reliable of the newly wed husband. The parties are all respectable and connected with one of our churches, the case causing much sensation among the numerous friends of those most interested. The scoundrel Lynds has been quite prominent as an exhorter, and is about thirty-four years of age. The girl who is the complaining witness is about seventeen. It has already appeared from the evidence that intercourse of a criminal nature has been continued between the parties.

THE TROY SPIRITUALIST AGAIN.—Holmes, the Trojan Spiritualist, who deserted his wife through lack of Spiritual affinity, and who not long since came out Second best in the Superior Court in this city, in a hearing before Judge Goodrich, when the custody of little Ivah, one of the daughters was awarded to the mother, has turned up in Chicago again, armed with a writ of *habeas corpus*, procured in Brooklyn, N. Y., directed to Charlotte Holmes, commanding her to produce the body of Ivah Holmes, the youngest daughter. The petition alleges that Mr. Holmes is a merchant of Chicago, and that Mrs. Holmes, the mother of the child, had surreptitiously taken the child away from him, and that Mrs. Holmes is a person of ungovernable temper and unfit to have the custody of her. It is not especially set forth in the writ that the father will be a very desirable custodian and guide for a young girl.

PERJURY.—A man named Joseph Clark was yesterday brought before Justice Akin on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in connection with the arrest upon which Rodolphus Lehman and John Abelle were defendants at the late term of the Recorder's Court. The case against Clark has this singular feature, that he was confined in the same cell with the prisoner Abelle, by means of which Clark gave evidence as to what he swore were facts confessed by Abelle to him. Clark also called upon Lehman, the other defendant, who was out on bail, and afterwards swore to the nature of these conversations on the trial. Lehman brings the complaint against Clark, alleging that his testimony was false. Held in $500 bail.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB meets this evening at Martin Dodge's Hotel, on Griswold street, for the election of officers.

FERNANDO JONES, Sec'y.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

"CITY HOUSE."—We have reduced our rates for day board to $3.50 per week, from date.

R. SOMERS & Co.

Chicago, Jan. 17, 1860. ja17-1m

ZOLNAY SEGARS. J. G. Oakley's No. 54, Clark street. ja6-2w

☞ Coal Oils at 85 cents per gallon. Kerosene and other Oils in proportion, at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark St. ja6-2w

$40,000 CLOSING OUT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—McDougall, Fenton & Co., 190 Lake street, offer their entire stock at manufacturer's wholesale cost prices, until all are sold. ja16-6t

MARRIED.

In the Dominican Street M. E. Church, Sunday evening, January 15, by Rev. D. Cook, MR. JOHN S. SHOUT and MISS MYRTHULIA Q. HEELTON, all of Chicago.

On Thursday, Jan 12, at the residence of George Watson, Esq., by the Rev. Robert Culyer, JOHN WATSON, formerly of Montreal, to JANE FAILES, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 15th inst., at 3 A. M., CHARLES ALFRED, infant son of Alfred H. Hassall, aged 1 year and 4 months.

COAL—COAL—WE HAVE now on hand a large Stock of the best quality of Kentucky Coal; Connected with which we have one of the largest Coal Yards in the city, and are prepared to fill orders with promptness and dispatch. Office and Yards at foot of Rush street bridge.

LEHIGH, Egg & Stove,	BRIAR HILL,
LEHIGH, Nut & Range,	MINERAL RIDGE,
SCRANTON, Egg & Range,	CHILICOTHE,
LACKAWANA, do	NEW CASTLE,
	BLOSSBURG.

All our coal is carefully screened before delivery, and prompt attention to all orders.

PRIOR, MORRIS & CO.
Office and Yards at 161 North Water street, or 126 Clark street. ja16 6dtf 1m

LAKE SUPERIOR.—1860.

Chicago, Milwaukie and Lake Superior Line.

The splendid new propellers THOS. STEVENSON, the LADY ELGIN and OSTRONAGOS, will be put on the line between Chicago and Ogdensburg, to leave Chicago for the Falls of Saint Mary's Canal, and the ports on Lake Superior, in time for the opening of navigation in the spring. Lake shore passengers will meet the steamer at the dock with the Ontonagon running between Chicago and Sault Ste. Marie. The above arrangements will facilitate the passage of emigrants to the Lake Superior country.

A. T. STRICKER & CO., Agents,
Foot of Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
ja14-1d15-3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Certificates of Stock in the Galena City Mining Company are forfeited for non-payment of assessment No. 1, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 4 Washington street, on the 19th day of January, 1860, at 12 o'clock A. M., unless payment be made before that time, to wit: Certificate No. 1, Number of Shares 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1860.

A BASE APPEAL.

The violent howl raised by the New York *Herald* and other journals of that ilk over the prospective loss of the Southern trade, in consequence of the agitation of the slavery question, is indicative of the desperate straits to which the defenders of the sum of all the villanies are reduced. When the people of the South choose to go naked or dress only in the butternut-colored jeans and checked-cotton of that section of the country; when they get ready to do without boots and shoes, agricultural implements, household utensils, &c. &c. then their trade with the cities of the North will be cut off. Until then, the editors and the politicians in this end of the Republic, who attempt to influence our merchants and manufacturers to look with favor upon an intolerant and increasing despotism, under the threat of pecuniary loss, are just those who, in an emergency, would sell their birth-right—the inheritance of the Revolution and the hope of mankind—for anything that the enemy might offer. It is but lately that American journalists of any class have been willing to admit that the Freedom and Religion were, in our government, subordinate to Yankee notions and plug-tobacco. Slavery has been almost miraculously potent in debauching the political morality of the nation; but nowhere has it made a blacker mark than on the consciences of the commercial and monetary classes of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to whom the *Herald's* appeals are addressed. We shall see what will come of this endeavor to sell out the fruit of 1776 for the supposed protection of a few hundred haberdashers and whisky sellers of those cities!

THE STRUGGLE IN HUNGARY.

While the friends of free government in this country are making superhuman exertions to prevent the spread of slavery into territory now exempt from its blight, and to defeat the coalition which exists between Popery and Slavery for uprooting and destroying the principles upon which our institutions are based, the lovers of liberty in Hungary are maintaining a contest there, hardly less fruitful of consequences than the issue of the struggle here. They are contending as are the Republicans of this country against the double-headed despotism—the despotism of the State and the more insidious and dangerous despotism of the Catholic Church—by which they have been oppressed. There as here power is in the hands of those to whom no reform, however just and necessary, is welcome; and to attain the changes demanded, there as here, those who claim to have a vested right in the government to administer it solely for the benefit of the class with which they are identified, must be met and overthrown. The demands of the Hungarian Liberals and Protestants are, like those of the Republicans in this land, marked by moderation and patriotism. They are:

1. The liberty of the press and the suppression of censure.
2. A responsible Minister located at Pesth.
3. The annual convention of the Diet and its reunion at Pesth.
4. Equality under the civil and religious law.
5. The National Guard.
6. The public expenses equally supported by all.
7. The abolition of all the feudal ties between peasant and lord.
8. The national jury and representation constituted on principle and equality.
9. A national bank.
10. That all soldiers make oath to the Constitution; that Hungarian soldiers may not be sent against foreigners; that foreign regiments be withdrawn from the country.
11. The liberation of political prisoners.

In addition to these which are purely political, the Protestants demand for their faith, for their ecclesiastical assemblages and for their places of ordinary worship, certain exemptions from the supremacy of Catholicism to which they are now subjected. But they ask nothing of a revolutionary character, nothing subversive of the government, nothing prejudicial to commerce or industry—nothing but a restoration of the rights and privileges, which, under their ancient constitutions, they were wont to enjoy. Americans will wonder, when Hungary is the theme, that demands like these should be resisted; but when a majority of our people in this boasted country plead as they do in vain, for

1. Liberty of the Press in the Slaveholding States—
2. For the Equality of citizens of the North and South, guaranteed by the Constitution—
3. For the equal division of the public expenses—
4. For national concurrence in a series of measures which will prevent the extension of a system ten-fold more hateful and unjust than Feudalism, to our Territories now free—
4. For a better system of national representation in which "property" shall have no share,—
5. For a restoration of the rights and privileges secured by our fathers to their descendants, and for a re-inauguration of the policy which they sanctioned—

—When, we say, a large majority of the people of this Union ask for these and are denied with contumely and scorn, we need not wonder that the prospects of wringing from that other despotism—Austria—the concessions which the Hungarians demand, are not such as will gladden any patriotic heart. The despotic principle there as here is ever aroused and on the alert. In possession of the power and patronage of the government, unscrupulous in their measures, wily in their seductions, cunning in their appeals to opposing classes, skilful in the touch of the prejudices and antipathies of race, bold in prostituting the popular religion to their purposes, adroit in fixing upon their opponents the epithets which unthinking men hate and which none like to encounter, cunning in alarming the commercial and monetary fears of the trading and manufacturing classes —the friends of that principle, in the Austrian Empire and in the United States, will not surrender until not only their outposts are driven in, but their centre is attacked and routed. The struggle here and the struggle there will go on simultaneously. We do not doubt the beneficence of the results to be attained by the Hungarians or the Americans. The dawning of Freedom in Europe will not be the signal for the setting of that sun in this continent.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.

The country can judge at last of the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The history of Kansas afforded a sufficient clue to the purpose of that act; but the discrepant versions of the events of that Territory in 1854, '55 and '56, poisoned the minds of so many well-meaning citizens, that their judgment was obscured. But in regard to Nebraska there can be no such plea. There has been no strife, no violence, no disorder, no bloodshed; but there, as well as in its sister Territory, the object to be attained by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the substitution therefor of the "great principle" is so plainly apparent that it cannot be mistaken. What that object is, let recent events proclaim:

Since the opening of Nebraska to settlement, there have been a greater or less number of slaves held therein. The Missourians, at an early day, seized upon the fairest portion of the Territory, and, with their human chattels, took possession. There they have been ever since; and though the number of their slaves has not been large, it was large enough to give sanction to their boast that Slavery was one of the institutions of the inchoate State. It is sufficient to know that human beings, whether two or two hundred thousand is a matter of no concern, were held there in bondage.

When the Legislature of Nebraska assembled near a month ago, a bill for the abolition of slavery in the Territory was brought forward by the Republican party. In the House and in the Council it met with unexpected opposition from the Democracy. It was once tabled and lost, by Democratic votes; but, again reconsidered, it passed at last—every Republican voting for it. Every vote cast against it was a Democratic vote. Here was the exercise of Squatter Sovereignty—the same Squatter Sovereignty upon the triumph of which Gen. Cass congratulated the Senate of the United States when the Kansas-Nebraska bill became law—in a perfectly fair and legitimate manner; and though the Democrats in voting against the bill were false to their Northern professions, the country would have approved and been satisfied with its passage. The bill was sent to the Governor, and by him returned to the body in which it originated, with his veto and objections accompanying. That veto embodying his objections lies before us. It is a remarkable document, not so much for the beauty of its style, the force of its facts or the logical method of its reasoning, as for the plain, flat, unequivocal denial of the right of the people of the Territory, through their properly constituted law-making body, to legislate upon the subject of slavery at all, unless they legislate for its admission! The Governor's reasons for his extraordinary veto, are:

1st. The existence of Slavery in the Louisiana Territory, ceded to the United States, is recognized by the treaty of cession; hence, until the formation of a State out of the Territory so conveyed or any portion thereof, the abolition of Slavery is impossible without a violation of the treaty stipulations.

2d. The equality of the States demands that the people of the Slave, as well as the people of the Free States, may take their "property" to the Territory belonging to all States in common; hence the abolition of Slavery by a Territorial Legislature becomes impossible, because, by denying the citizens of slave States the right of migrating with their negroes, the equality of the States would be destroyed. In other words, the Dred Scott decision which Gov. Black recognizes as in force—the Dred Scott decision including the *obiter dicta* of the Court—forbids the Legislature to do what was proposed.

So Slavery exists in Nebraska to-day in spite of the effort of the Legislature to abolish it! It is there, a fixed fact in the Territory, above and beyond the reach of Congress or of the people!

Democrats of Illinois—Douglas Democrats—Buchanan Democrats—is this the entertainment to which you have invited us? Is this the upshot of your fine speeches in regard to the sacred right of self-government in the Territories? Is this the way in which you propose to allow the people to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way? Is this the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska bill? Is this the purpose for which you assisted in and justified the repeal of what your Democratic Governor calls that "awful mockery, the Missouri Compromise?" We appeal to your better sense, to your patriotism, to your professed love of free institutions, to your love of country, to open your eyes to the enormities which are committed in your name—to the fact, now demonstrated, that you have abandoned the policy of the fathers of the Republic, honestly enough we doubt not, in pursuit of strange doctrines propounded by ambitious leaders, only to assist in making Slavery, which you say you hate, the law of every Territory of the United States, whence no power can expel it. This is what you have accomplished. If this is what you intended, let it be known. If you also have been humbugged by a political trick, see to it that you have your revenge.

Frightful Incursion of the Press and Tribune in Moultrie County.

We like a good thing, even when told at our expense. Hence we print, without comment, the wail of the Sullivan *Express*, (Douglas organ in Moultrie County, Ill.):

"We see that one or two ultra Abolitionists have placed themselves at the head of the Republican party in this county, and are straining every nerve to extend the circulation of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, a paper that devotes its columns to the publication of Abolition sermons glorifying old Ossawotamie Brown as a saint and martyr, and by way of variety trying to brow beat courts and juries when it becomes their duty to sit in judgment upon some Abolition rioters of Ottawa, who have got themselves in limbo, for rescuing a fugitive slave from legal custody. This filthy sheet, which the Abolitionists are now placing in the hands of moderate Republicans devotes itself to a constant abuse, vilification and misrepresentation of the Southern people, and everybody else who does not worship at the shrine of the Abolition *Molloch*. It believes that the men of the South when they drive from their States a villian engaged in circulating a document in their midst which advises the slaves to cut the throats of their masters and mistresses, have been guilty of a crime against the liberty of speech. And when such a thing occurs, they generally draw on their fancy for facts, and thereby manufacture a great outrage, which they dish up to their readers for the laudable purpose of fomenting sectional jealousies.

"We repeat that we have no objection to these Abolition gentry indulging themselves to their hearts content, in circulating their favorite paper. We think, that whilst some Republicans, who always follow the cue of the leaders, will become Abolitionized by this paper, others who think for themselves will become disgusted and abandon a party, the life and soul of which consists in stirring up and keeping up strife between two sections of our glorious Union."

Extensive Operations in Counterfeit Money.

We gave, the other day, some particulars of the arrest in Canada of a noted dealer in counterfeit money, named Bogard. The St. Louis *Republican* gives the following account of his operations in that city in November last, and which led to his arrest in Canada:

Between the 18th and 25th of November, Bogard called at several banking institutions of this city, and wished to know what premium he could get on Eastern money, saying that he had a quantity of fifty and one hundred dollar bills on the Bank of Philadelphia. At the office of Runyan, Brown & Co he was offered a quarter per cent. on $3,000, which he produced. On being interrogated, he said he had got the money from the Bank of Philadelphia, and preferred it to a bill of exchange, inasmuch as he was not well acquainted in the West, and was fearful of some trouble in identifying himself. His manner was perfectly composed, and his story, the way he told it, so plausible that, after scrutinizing the money somewhat closely, Mr. Brown closed the transaction, and gave Bogard what he wanted. The same course precisely was adopted by Bogard at the office of Allen, Copp & Nisbet, where he exchanged $2,700 on the Bank of Philadelphia for Missouri money. It is known that other bankers in St. Louis bought quantities of these Philadelphia notes, and it is supposed that several thousand dollars, besides what we have mentioned, were obtained in a similar manner, though the parties receiving it are loth to admit the fact, inasmuch as they think, possibly, such an admission might fail to establish their business tact and acumen, preferring to wait and see first whether there will be a chance to recover their losses.

Large quantities of this spurious issue were disposed of in Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities, to the amount, it is thought, of $40,000.

From Pikes Peak!—$11,805 in Gold Dust!

[From the Leavenworth Times 13th.]

The Pike's Peak Express, conductor Lewis, arrived in this city last evening at sundown. The express was seven days on the route. The weather was fine until near Little Blue; from there it was somewhat rough.

The express brought $8,805.75 in dust, and there was $18,000 in the hands of the passengers. There were seven hundred letters brought in.

The passengers were C. A. Cork and W. T. Hays, of Leavenworth; Geo. S. M. Beal, St. Joe; and A Fenton, of Achinson.

The news is interesting. From Mr. Cook we learn that business in Denver is rather dull. Many miners, supposing they could not stay in the mountains on account of snow, and had come to the valley, were returning, as the weather was pleasant.

Numerous quartz leads have been discovered lately, and many persons were working them. There being but two mills, a much larger amount of quartz was taken out than could be crushed.

The most important discovery was made a few days before the express started. Mr. Lefevre, the proprietor of a quartz mill, crushed about two cords (by estimate) of pyrites of iron in five days, and the yield of gold was four hundred and fifty-five dollars. This is considered a very important discovery. There is a large amount of the pyrites of iron, and it is very easy of access.

The general health of the country was good. Provisions were high. Flour was selling at $16 per cwt., but a train from Santa Fe was expected in every day, which would lower the price a little. Sugar was very scarce, and bringing 40c ℔; bacon 25c; coffee 30c.

A Cincinnati Paper sent back from the South.

The Nashville *Union* says: Mr. Sandford, editor of the *World We Live In*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, fixed up a few days since, a bundle of about fifty of his Abolition sheet and sent it per Adams Express, to the Post-master in this city, sending also a letter containing fifty postage stamps, and requested him to place them in the boxes of prominent readers, so as to enable the *World We Live In* to get a list of subscribers in this city and around here. Upon examination of the papers, the Post-master came to the conclusion that his papers were not exactly suited to this latitude, owing to their evident Abolition doctrines, and he so informed the said editor by letter, sending him his papers back per express, and his stamps per mail. Let every Northern sheet that smacks in the least of such doctrines, be promptly returned by Southern subscribers, and by Postmasters when thus sent, and very soon we shall see a reformation that shall work great good. We hope all will take note and profit by the prompt action of our city Post-master.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says there is a rumor in "Court Circles" that Lyons, the new British Minister, will shortly lead Miss Harriet Lane to the Altar.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Disunion Speeches—Silence and Consternation of Northern Democrats—Douglas Forebodings—Mr. Pugh's Speech—Pistol Scene in the House—Senator Green on Squatter Sovereignty—Douglas Democrats Measuring as Odious to the South as Black Republicans.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—P. M., 1860.

The Speakership is all at sea again. No one pretends to guess when the House will be organized. The sixth week is nearly consumed in the prolonged struggled. The Democrats feeling discouraged, and despairing to unite the Americans on any of thier number, have broken out into disunion speech making again. They are pouring a torrid flood of treason before the House. The Northern Democrats have sunk into silence and are afflicted with awful forebodings of what is in store for them in the future. None of them have the moral courage to rebuke the treasonable sentiments avowed by their Southern political associates. They grumble and complain to the Republicans and say they can't stand it much longer; but when in the presence of the Southern lords, they are dumb, and open not their mouths. But these remarks do not apply to such Northern members with Southern principles, as the "dirty worker" from Egypt; the "Grecian Orator" of the Springfield district; the "donkey" member from the Alton district; Vallandigham of Ohio, and Larrabee of Wisconsin who profess to hate the North and her institutions and to sympathize with the South, Dan Sickles, Bill English or Tom Florence. These persons regard the disunion vaporings of the fire-eaters, as the enunciation of orthodox democratic doctrines. They are disunionists at heart themselves, and therefore have no remonstrance to offer to the chivalry.

But there is another class of Northern Democrats who protest, but submit, whimper but cower when face to face with the nigger drivers. Of this class is Messrs. Morris and Robinson, of Illinois; Holman, of Indiana, Allen, Howard and Martin, of Ohio; Montgomery and Dimmick, of Pennsylvania; Riggs and Adrain, of New Jersey; Burr and Cochrane, of New York; and Stout, of Oregon. These members look forward to the Charleston Convention with forebodings. They fear that it will prove to be a slaughter-house to the Northern Democracy. Isaac Morris, of the Quincy district is very much discouraged. He makes no secret in confessing his belief that the doctrines of the Danite party of Illinois will form the frame-work of the Charleston platform. He says that on such a platform the Republicans will sweep his State by 20,000 majority. On the other hand, "dirty work" Logan holds that the more "National" i. e., pro-slavery, is the Charleston platform, the larger will be the Democratic majority in his (Egyptian) district. But he will find his mistake next November. Numerous letters from citizens of his district, state that Logan's ultra disgraceful course, if he is a candidate for re-election, will cut down the Democratic majority over 5,000.

Pugh of Alabama made the most ultra Disunion speech I have yet heard. When he concluded there was a general rush of the fire-eaters to shake hands and congratulate him. This is their invariable practice. The more violent the speech the heartier the felicitations. Among other things said by Pugh was that slavery was a beneficent blessing to both races, and will survive the friction and weight of the Federal Union for ages. He did not wonder that the Black Republicans sing songs to the Union, and make one of their sectional mottoes the words of Jackson, "It shall and must be preserved," because the Federal Union is the deadly coil of the anaconda of slavery. He advocated a Southern Confederacy with a people homogeneous in character, pursuits and interests. They would enjoy peace, prosperity and power, and in the utmost degree present to the world the spectacle of perfect civilization, social happiness and freedom of Government. He thanked the Northern Democracy for their sacrifices in behalf of slavery—but told them that they were not in a position to grant to the South her equal rights in the Union; that if they conceded to the South beyond Squatter Sovereignty, they would be crushed at home by the free soil sentiment of the people. There could be no truces of peace in the Union until the North granted to the South all the rights of property that the latter conceded to the former. The North must treat slave property just the same as they treated all other property; that they must surrender their belief that slavery was wrong. His Northern Democratic friends dare not go this far, and less than that was an intolerable aggression upon the Constitution and the sacred rights of the South. It were better for them to part company—each to go his own way. He declared that the "irrepressible conflict" would continue until the people of the South seceded from the Union and set up for themselves. The South would not submit to the nomination of Douglas on a popular sovereignty platform, and would withdraw from the Confederacy if a Republican were elected President. How do your Douglas Democrats like that doctrine?

Green, of Missouri, concluded his two-days speech yesterday, against the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. He was very severe on Douglas and all who sustain him. He maintained the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories in all respect, except to exclude slavery, which being *property* in the eye of the Constitution must be protected by federal legislation, and not impaired or destroyed. He scouted and denounced the dogmas laid down by Douglas in his Freeport speech. "Unfriendly legislation" of the squatters he considered much worse than even the Wilmot Proviso doctrine of the Free Soilers." To this extent the Democrats and Republicans perfectly agreed in their views.

The States may prohibit slavery within their own borders if they choose; but no such power is reserved to the Territories, because the Territories were not parties to the formation of the Constitution. They have nothing reserved. Their inhabitants have chosen to plant themselves upon the common property of the United States, and they are entitled to protection as an infant rising community until they shall show themselves fit for self-government, when the portals will be thrown open and they can be admitted into the Union as a sovereign State.

In answer to a question as to the source of this power, he replied that it was a necessary incident of the power to acquire. The right of holding slaves is a *part and parcel of the Federal Government*, and hence the Federal Government cannot be in antagonism to principle upon which that Government itself is founded; it cannot be inconsistent with its own existence. Without it, it don't exist; hence it cannot strike it. The power of this Government is protective, not destructive.

His two days' argument was merely an elaboration of these ideas. He said, in conclusion, that there must be a reaction of sentiment in the North, or there must be an armed police force from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the line of Mason and Dixon; the Republicans must give up their Congressional Intervention, Wilmot Proviso doctrine, and the Northern Democrats their Squatter Sovereignty, Unfriendly Legislation dogmas, or the South would be compelled to set up for herself and sever the Union in twain.

One thing is becoming apparent in all the recent Southern speeches, viz: That the Douglas Democrats are as odious in the eyes of the South as the Republicans; that Popular Sovereignty is denounced with as much bitterness as the Jefferson Proviso, and that the right of the people of the Territories to legislate against slavery is denied as emphatically and peremptorily as the Republican opinion of the right of Congress to exclude slavery from them. It will not be many months until the fire-eaters will openly declare that the election of Douglas to the Presidency will furnish good cause for dissolving the Union. When asked the question now, they reply that the South will consider what course to pursue when the event happens. And yet there are in the West men silly enough to believe that Douglas stands a good chance of receiving the Charleston Convention! CHICAGO.

The Sunday Night Caucus Smoked Out—Scene on the Floor—A Pistol Falls, but No Shooting—Republicans Actively Defeated.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1860.

More importance attaches to the "Spontaneous Combustion" in the House yesterday than would seem on the surface. It was the expose of a darling scheme of the Disunion Democracy that caused the ferment. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, innocently uncovered the conspiracy. Each of the Sunday caucusers felt obliged to shift as much of the odium from his own shoulders as possible. It was during this interesting game of shuttlecock that Mr. Haskin rose to make an inquiry, when the explosion occurred.

Horace J. Clark, who was on the secret committee, in the course of his explanation stated that he was anxious to have Missouri Clark's offensive Helper book resolution withdrawn, and a milder one substituted for it. If the substitute was adopted it would get rid of a large number of questions which were heaped upon the original, and bring the House to a point where, if no election could be made except by the plurality, every man could take his ground in accordance with the dictates of his own notions of duty.

It was necessary, he said, to prevent the action of the caucus from becoming known to the Republicans until Mr. Clark, of Missouri, had consented to withdraw his offensive resolution and accept the substitute, but, from some unexplained cause, the committee had scarcely adjourned until the Republicans knew all about what had transpired, and it was in the New York papers the next morning. He supposed if it had not been divulged by a "black cat," there was at least a magician present at the conference.

Gov. McRae, of Mississippi, said it had not been stated what was the programme agreed upon in the conference. Certain action was to have been taken precedent to the resolution. It was ascertained, after long consultation, that there could be no agreement upon a candidate for Speaker at that time, and then it was suggested that the three parties represented might be brought to act in concert upon some question which would *create a unanimity of feeling and might lead to future action*. This resolution was to have been the last act of the programme. *The first step was to get the Southern Opposition and Anti-Lecompton men to vote in some way against the plurality rule*, by voting down the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Hickman) for the adoption of the plurality rule.

Mr. HASKIN, of New York, asked if his colleague (Mr. Clark) agreed to that proposition?

Mr. CLARK, of New York. It is none of my colleague's business; and perhaps the gentleman from Mississippi will not answer it.

Mr. MCRAE would answer it in good time, and hoped the gentleman from New York. (Mr. Clark) would not consider himself unsafe in his hands.

Mr. HASKIN, of New York, wished to make a personal explanation.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, called the gentleman to order, and some confusion ensued.

Mr HASKIN desired to know *whether his colleague favored* the proposition before this self-constituted committee to *vote down the plurality rule*, and, his colleague having impertinently said it was none of his business, he desired to make an explanation, for the purpose of satisfying the House that he had a right to ask the question.

During his remarks Haskin, in pulling some papers out of his breast coat pocket, pulled out a Derringer pistol, which fell on the floor; he pushed it with his foot under his seat. But some of the chivalry saw it fall, and shouted, "he has drawn a pistol," "he is going to shoot." This added fuel to the flames. Noise and confusion reigned supreme. Cobb, the long-legged Hard Shell preacher from Alabama, swung his arms about furiously and yelled at the top of his lungs; Keitt took on powerfully; Barksdale made large demonstrations; Potter took his position directly in reach of his wig; "Bark" changed his location; Grow edged up into the noisy neighborhood of Keitt; Two or three of the "Washburne family" took up good central positions; big Yancy, of Maine, and big Hall, of Pa., Buffington, of Mass., Kellogg, of Ill., and Millward (who is sciencea in the manly art) all stood close around Haskin, so as to be handy in an emergency. Farnsworth sailed up and anchored in the vicinity of Houston, one of the fire-eating bullies, and remained there until order was restored. The uproar continued some minutes longer and sounded as if all the bulls of Bashan had broken loose and were pawing and bellowing. The Sergeant-at-arms finally rushed into the centre of the noise and confusion carrying with him the mace surmounted with the golden eagle. At the sight of the emblem of national authority the rioters obeyed the order to disperse to their seats and dry up their infernal noise. Finally order was restored. Haskins apologized, and explained that he carried the pistol for his personal protection in traversing the streets of this ill-governed city at night; saying that he had no intention of employing it for offensive purposes in the House, he also observed that it was notorious that scores of gentlemen on the Southern side of the House were "walking arsenals, and he did not know but it was proper for Northern men to be ready to protect themselves in case of assault—at least until the House became organized. After the disturbance was quelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the mace, the House was thrown into a violent outburst of laughter by Davidson, of Louisiana, an old grey haired cripple, shouting at the top of his voice while leaning on his crutch, that from this time forth he should bring a double-barrelled shot-gun with him into the House. Davis, of Maryland, promptly objected, saying that he was sorry his friend from Louisiana was disposed to make game of the House. [Great laughter]. Shortly after this scene, Clemens, of Va., commenced telling that he saw a pistol fall from the pocket of Haskins, and he added something about "expulsion." The remainder of his remarks was lost amid shouts of order, order, and another noisy scene of confusion ensued. Morris, of Ill, shouted at the top of his voice, that he denounced these attempts on the part of Southern members to overawe and crowd upon the rights of members from the free States. The remainder of his remarks was drowned by the sounding din.

Several short speeches followed after quiet was restored. Clark of Mo., said that he had not been consulted, and would not withdraw his resolution. If Democrats would go into a self constituted caucus with the opposition elements, they must take the responsibility—he declined to change it. Gov. McRae would remind the gentleman that *he* had introduced his resolution about the Helper book without consulting with his Democratic associates, and while he was willing to vote for them, he considered them written in bad temper, and as being personally offensive to gentlemen on the Republican side. Hill of Georgia, was opposed to Clark's resolution, 1st—because it was personally offensive in its language. 2d—impolitic, because if it should pass, and Sherman be afterwards elected under the plurality rule, it would be humiliating to those who voted for it. 3d—If it *failed*, it would go out to the country that the House had decided that a man who endorsed the nefarious recommendations of the book deserved no censure; therefore he wanted the resolution withdrawn. Other Southern members rapped "potato bung-hole Clark," as he is called, over the knuckles. They see see that the pit he digged, is more likely to bury him and themselves, than Sherman and his associates, and hence their anxiety to fill it up. Had Haskin not been interrupted it is supposed that he was about to have divulged what transpired at the Anti-Lecompton caucus held in Philadelphia the week before the meeting of Congress. It is said that Clark, Adrain, Riggs and Reynolds then and there pledged themselves with Haskin, Schwartz, and Hickman to vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker on condition that the friends of the latter would support Forney for Clerk of the House, which they are perfectly willing to do. And there were other things that transpired at that Philadelphia caucus which Mr. Clark does not want known. He has acted a part that has surprised his enemies and mortified his friends, and has made himself the laughing stock of the House. The common gossip is, his father-in-law's immense mail contracts are the disturbing magnets which cause his singular gyrations, and convolutions; it is believed that Commodore Vanderbilt holds the House at a dead lock, and has the power to organize it, if he whispers the word to his hopeful son-in-law. But it is pretty apparent that Clark is gravitating back to the Administration ranks and that before the session is over he will be a doughface, in full fellowship with the Disunionists.

All the denunciations levelled at Sherman have fallen to the ground since, it is admitted that while the resolution remains before the House he cannot honorably avow or disavow its offensive paragraphs which give so much offense to the South until the insulting resolution is removed from his presence. Sherman has borne himself to the admiration of political opponents as well as friends in this whole exciting and exasperating controversy, and has put his opponents clearly in the wrong. The Southerns are sick both of Clark and his resolution. They are disgusted at his vulgar persistance in keeping the insulting missive before the House. They don't want to share the odium of it with him, and are bound to abate the nuisance in some way. One thing is certain, that it can never pass in its present shape. The introduction of his resolution has resulted in scattering nearly 200,000 copies of the "incendiary," "dangerous" publication into the South and North, and the very thing he pretended to deprecate he has accomplished.

The appointment of Judge Breese as Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, vice C. N. Pine resigned, was confirmed yesterday by the Senate. It is regarded as a most singular appointment, and is ascribed to a freak on the part of old Buck. Breese served in the Senate with Buchanan a good many years ago, and they were great friends—and often spent an evening together over their whisky toddy. Breese had been an applicant for some "foreign" office for a year or more past, and this was the only one of the kind in the West that old Buck had at his disposal. As the census will be taken next year it will be immensely lucrative. The President wanted to place an influential man at the head of the "Nationals" in Illinois, one who could build it up, and pull down Douglasism. CHICAGO.

Rejection of Grund—The Douglas and Davis Debate—Squatter Sovereignty Overhauled and its Author Rebuked.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 2 P. M.

The appointment of Grund as Consul to Havre, France, was rejected in the Senate, but on the motion of Cameron was reconsidered and will be voted on again. Why Cameron volunteered to help this old, corrupt Hessian is not known, but the act surprised his political friends in and out of Congress.

The passage at arms between Pugh and Douglas on the one side, and Jeff. Davis, Clay of Ala., and Green of Mo., on the other, last evening, was sharp, acrimonious and animated. Pugh finished his speech which he had begun the day before. He defended Douglas and Popular Sovereignty at great length, and with unusual ability. It was, by all odds, the ablest and most manly speech he has ever made in the Senate. He denied the interpretation the South put on the Dred Scott decision, and drew largely upon the Republican magazine for his arguments. He denied that the Supreme Court could make a decision on any subject not before them; and that the rights of the people of a territory were not involved in the Dred Scott case. The Kansas bill he said, provided that in all cases involving the tenure of slave property an appeal might be taken to the Supreme Court, but that no such issue as was contemplated in the bill had yet been made before the Federal Judiciary, and until until it was made the right of the people of a Territory to prohibit slavery, was clear and unequivocal. During the delivery of his remarks, there were frequent interruptions which sometimes led to desultory but animated episodes involving matters partly personal and partly political, in which Douglas, Davis, Pugh, Clay, Gwin and Green took part—the subject of debate pertaining mainly to the relative consistency of Democrats who now hold or deny the power to establish or prohibit slavery. The cause which brought about the removal of Douglas from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories and the political significance of that act were passed in review. Jeff. Davis said that the Democratic party repudiated Squatter Sovereignty, and consequently it was impossible to keep at the head of the Territorial Committee a man who advocated that political heresy. He was not opposed to placing the gentleman from Illinois at the head of some committee in which politics was not involved, as for instance, on Private or Enrolled Bills.

Douglas replied with considerable tartness, remarking that eighteen hundred thousand Democrats voted for Buchanan—that the North furnished twelve hundred thousand of them, and the South only six hundred thousand, and that the two-thirds Northern majority understood the popular sovereignty question as he (Douglas) did; that he repudiated the kind of Democracy that allowed a minority of the party to prescribe principles and dogmas for the majority; that the political integrity of the Northern Democrats were not to be passed upon by the Southern minority.

Davis rejoiced that it was not popular votes alone that elected Presidents, but *electoral votes*; that the majority of the electoral votes in the North were under the control of the Republicans, while the South was a unit for Democracy, and to that quarter the party must look for the power to make Presidents as well as the right to expound principles. Pugh attempted to reply, but Davis refused to hear him, saying that he would not listen to the man when the master was present to speak for himself.

Douglas complained that the fire-eaters took advantage of his feeble state of health to assault him, which was as cowardly as it was unfair; that that he should wait until they all had fired off their blunderbusses at him, when he would reply to them in a lump—that he would not trifle away his time and waste himself upon them singly, but he would give them a broadside that would fix their flints after they had all got through. He said this in the most supercillious manner, which stung the chivalry to the quick. They pitched into him most severely in reply. Clay said the Illinois Senator reminded him of the Grecian Cleon who rushed into the market place and exposed his self-inflicted wounds, to excite sympathy to himself. Davis said the Senator though wearing the title of "little giant" might find Senators here who were able to break a lance with him to his entire satisfaction. Clay said that if Douglas received the Charleston nomination he would not support him while he held to the odious, worse than Black Republican, doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty and "Unfriendly Legislation." Douglas retorted that it made no difference to him whether the Alabama Senator voted for him or not; but that his opposition would only have the effect of reducing his (Douglas') majority in that State barely *one vote!* And he would further inform the Honorable Senator that he (Clay) would be as much complimented by having the privilege of voting for him, as he (Douglas would be honored in receiving his vote; and that it was wholly gratuitous in Clay declaring that he would not vote for him if nominated at Charleston. The Senator from Alabama should have waited until he was invited to do it before refusing. It was in this spirit that the discussion went on for a couple of hours. It was the sharpest shooting I have yet heard in either House. The Republicans sat laughing and enjoying themselves most hugely. The irrepressible conflict has broken out in the bowels of the Democracy. Each faction is determined that the party "shall be all one thing or all the other," on the squatter sovereignty and Dred Scott dogmas; but it looks very much as if it will permanently "become all of *two* things"—and split at Charleston on the line of Mason and Dixon. The Southern Democracy regard the Douglas Democrats as unsound on the goose as the Republicans. The breach can not be filled, nor the gulf bridged over. CHICAGO.

WISCONSIN.

The Lead District of Wisconsin—Copper and Zinc Ores—Agricultural Advantages—Business at Leading Towns—Modification of Railroad Tariff Needed, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MINERAL POINT, Wis., Jan. 10, 1860.

From my impression of this as a mineral country I was quite surprised to find it also so perfectly adapted to agriculture. This, (Iowa county,) and the adjoining counties of Lafayette and Grant, unlike the hilly region around Galena, is generally but a gently rolling prairie interspersed with a fair amount of timber and numerous clear streams of water, many of which present good sites for water-power privileges; and as there is but one flouring mill at Mineral Point and no other within ten miles, there is quite an opening here and demand for an enterprise of that character.

Mineral Point is a flourishing town and lying as it does in the heart of a lead, copper and zinc mining district, surrounded with an excellent farming country, it only needs easy and direct communication with the rest of mankind to make it one of the largest inland cities of the West. This want has been greatly supplied by the completion of the Mineral Point Railroad from Warren to this city, a distance of thirty-two miles. This road is a natural extension of the Illinois Central and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroads, northwest from Warren and Freeport, and it has already diverted to Chicago a large trade which before went to Milwaukee or Galena. When this road is extended on through to La Crosse, as it undoubtedly will be in a few years, it will develop a much larger trade for Chicago and open up the most direct route between your city and the State of Minnesota.

Mineral Point possesses a very healthy and pleasant location upon several ranges of bluffs, and their intervening valleys, all of which are the depositories of Lead and Copper ores, from which circumstance the town derived its name. The city proper contains an area of two square miles, and a population exceeding 4,000. In romantic and picturesque beauty, exuberance of trees and shrubbery, good churches, schools and other public buildings, it is excelled by few cities in the West. Mineral Point has been the County seat of Iowa County since its organization in 1829; but at present the town of Dodgeville, a mining town containing 2,000 inhabitants, and situated eight miles north of Mineral Point, is strongly (on account of its geographical location,) competing for the County seat, and with a prospect of success, having the aid of all the northern towns which are located on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, and on the Wisconsin River, of which latter towns, Arena, Avoca and Helena are the principal. These places are each about twenty-five miles from Mineral Point—and are all smart business towns. At Helena is located the Wisconsin Shot Tower and Bar Lead Factory, Henry P. George, proprietor. The towns of Arena and Avoca, on account of a deduction of freight made by the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, on grain from thence to Milwaukee, have been enabled to compete successfully for the grain trade of this county, to even within a few miles of Mineral Point. This is a matter which our Railroads from here to Chicago ought calmly to take into consideration. Lead ore is found in abundance most anywhere in the vicinity of Mineral Point and on the prairies through the country, by digging from ten to sixty feet. Zinc ore is also found in as great abundance, thousands of tons of which have been thrown upon the surface, to clear the way for working the lead. But the time will come when this ore will be considered of as much importance as the Lead ore. Indeed a furnace for smelting Zinc ore has been recently established at this place, and is now doing good service. Copper ores have as yet been found in large quantities only in the vicinity of this city. Upon this point the Mineral Point Directory for 1859-'60, says:

"The principal varieties are the sulphuret and the blue and black carbonate. Some years ago several million pounds were raised and two furnaces built and in full operation. Since the California emigration little has been done, in working them, until quite recently. The Philadelphia and Wisconsin Copper Mining Company have purchased a portion of the copper lands, put on a pump and engine, and are now raising daily a large amount of copper, where it was supposed by some to have been exhausted. But the deeper they go the richer the ore becomes. There are some 4,000 acres of copper lands in the vicinity which can be obtained at reasonable prices, upon which a little adventure would doubtless reveal new and valuable discoveries. The one yields from 37.50 to 50 per cent. by assay. A quantity of some 50,000 lbs. sent to Baltimore some three years since, was sold as high as $190 per ton."

But the great beauty of this country is its adaptation to agriculture as well as mining, enabling the farmer, after having harvested his summer crop of all kinds of grain and vegetables to exchange the labors of the field for those of the mines, *on his own land*, thus realizing two crops—one on, the other below, the surface. In regard to the soil of this region the State Geologist of Wisconsin, in his Report of 1853, speaks as follows:

"The best mining districts of the globe are generally noted for their sterility. This is not, however, always the case. In this region (the lead region) we have no igneous rocks exposed, and the surface is generally only slightly undulating. The soil is generally a rich, calcareous and silicious loam, with a subsoil of clay. Its fertility is attested by the actual results of farming wherever attempted,—a testimony far more satisfactory than could be given by analysis, however complete. The most abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, &c., are returned to the farmers. Fruit trees of every variety known in our northern latitudes, thrive vigorously and bear abundantly. Some of the orchards in this region cannot be surpassed in the country. Even the grape seems at home, and ripens finely in the dry, pure atmosphere peculiar to this State. Let the emigrant seeking a farm look over the beautiful counties of Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, &c., before he goes further west, and he will hardly fail to find one to his mind."

I herewith present a tabular view of the business for the past year of the several exporting towns located within the lead district. These statistics, though as complete as I could obtain them, still fall far short of showing the actual result of a good season's business. In the first place, they do not include the business that has gone to Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and Madison; second, the corn crop was almost entirely cut off by the frost, and, third, more than one-half of the grain raised last year is still in the hands of the farmers, many of them indeed having not yet sold a bushel.

SHIPPED BY RAILROAD DURING 1859 FROM

	Mineral Point, Darlington & Warren	Apple River & Scales Mound	Lena & Nora	Galena and Dunleith	All
Flour, bbls	6,904	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,986	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	179,948	28,207	74,528	55,440	[illegible]
Oats & Bar	38,354	51,668	60,128	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	1,332	550	267	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, No	7,575	535	940	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, &c.	974,667	390,238	686,735	1,550,491	[illegible]
Lumber, ft					[illegible]

RECEIVED BY RAILROAD DURING 1859.

Lumber, ft	2,060,324	1,420,000	568,308		
Lath & Shin. m	1,061	746	341		
Coal, lbs	1,360,000	480,000	180,000	2,400,000	1,960,000
Salt & mdse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The city of Galena has also received a large amount of lumber and merchandise by the Mississippi river, and has also shipped by the river about as follows: 95,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu oats, 10,000 bu corn and barley, 18,260,000 lbs lead and a large amount of all other kinds of merchandise. In other words, Galena ships more than twice as much South as she does East. Why is this? Is it owing to a better market south over Chicago, or to heavy railroad freights between Galena and Chicago? I opine the latter is the secret. CHICAGO.

The Railroads and the Ministers.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:—The papers announce that the Superintendents of several of the Railroads leading out of Chicago, have resolved to issue no more half-fare passes to ministers of the gospel. The companies which these officers represent, have either become plethoric of cash, or else have been seized with a sudden fit of economy. If the former, of course they must show their independence; if the latter, I am sure they have committed a great blunder.

One of two results will follow. Either the receipts from ministerial travel will be increased or diminished. If the ministers shall travel on the roads the present, as much as they did the last year, the receipts of course will be double. If they travel one half as much, the receipts will be the same. If they travel less than one half as much, the receipts will be lessened.

Now what is the probability in the case? Will ministers travel as much as heretofore? Evidently not. Will they travel *half* as much? I venture to say that instead of this, they will not travel on the railroads *at all*, except in cases of absolute necessity. What then will be the result, financially, to the roads? Will their receipts be as great as heretofore from the ministerial fraternity? The answer is obvious. What advantage, then, are the railroads to reap from this movement?

This reasoning is based upon the presumption that there will be as much *other travel* as ever. This, however, admits of a serious doubt. I have no advice to give, but I greatly mistake, if the railroad companies do not become fully satisfied within the year that they have mistaken their true interests. M.

Lasalle County, Ill.

The Missouri Legislature and the Pacific R. R.—No Railroad to Kansas City.

[From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce, 10th.]

Boyd's Bill, an enactment that we believe has been conceded to be as fair a bill for all parties concerned as any that has been before the Legislature this winter—an enactment that brought the consideration of further State aid fairly before the House, was defeated yesterday morning by a vote of 46 ayes and 71 noes.

This is a severe blow upon the commercial facilities of central Missouri and Kansas City in particular. In a few words, we are beaten, but not defeated, and however indignant and spunky we may become over this gross outrage, it will not be a prudent policy to follow the example of the old man in Arkansas who commenced pulling the shingles off his pen on finding that his stock had been killed by a gang of wolves. This will never do—there is an enemy in the field—we have not only been insulted, but outraged; and it is now our duty to butt up against the enemy with all the power that our command in the commerce of Missouri and the interior affords us. For this purpose we have urged in another article the immediate construction of a connecting road with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. This is something that we can do —that we must do, and all the legislatures, cliques, parties and possum headed demagogues in Christendom cannot defeat us, if we advance the money to do it. Money is what we want now to give us a railroad—State aid and legislatures are out of the question. We have a city to build and a commerce to protect, and no power on earth can do these things except money and Railroads.

We have no objections to any one getting mad over the result of the late action at Jefferson, provided the "angry passions" can be converted into a source of revenue for railroad purposes. We feel a little desperate on the occasion ourself, and could almost wish that we had a road to Galveston and *none* to St. Louis, that we might be able to reach the seaboard without passing through a city where the people are *afraid* that at the mouth of the Kansas a metropolis is to be built that will centralize the great lines of Railroad that the trade and commerce of the Interior will build up. This is what Kansas City will do, and St. Louis knows it, and she can and will do without one dollar of State aid or St. Louis capitol, and it may be well enough that the city of St. Louis be apprised of this fact at this time.

It is now too late for St. Louis to do this city any good by "material aid" to Railroads giving us an Eastern connection. We say it is *too late* —she cannot do it and meet the demands that our business has upon an Eastern railroad.

What is the best that St. Louis can do *now*? Why, it is possible that her capitalists can club together and complete the Pacific Railroad in eighteen months? Will this do Kansas City any good? If this Union lasts, in the fall of 1861 we may expect to see a railroad completed from a point on the Missouri River, above this city as far west as the base of the Rocky Mountains, and terminating at the very gates of a city in the gold regions that will have command of all the trade of Mexico, the Mountains and the plains. If this is so, how can we afford to wait eighteen months, or how can St. Louis do us any good, building railroads.

The Lawrence Horror—Fixing the Responsibility.

The guilt of the Lawrence massacre would seem to be fixed where it belongs. In the course of the Coroner's inquest, on Thursday, Mr. John B. Tuttle of Lowell, a brick mason of thirty-four years' experience, by whom the Pemberton Mill was erected, testified that the work was done according to the direction of Charles H. Bigelow, Engineer of the Company, and Benjamin Cooledge. We quote in full the evidence of this witness:

"The contract was made with Charles H. Bigelow, Engineer of the Corporation; had nothing to do with the foundation; should think the foundation was above five feet deep on the east side; while we were building the mill, we got out water to drink from the foot of the foundation wall. It was good water; I thought at the time the water came from the canal, but have had some doubts about it since. In about two months there was a drouth and this water dried up. It was constantly running through the stones of the foundation toward the lower end of the mill. The pilasters in the fourth story were projected out eight inches, and in the second story they were dropped to four inches. Orders then came from Mr. Bigelow to dispense with the pilasters altogether. When the timbers for the upper stories came, they were two short, and we were ordered to put projections upon the walls to rest the timbers upon. *I expressed my opinion at the time, and many times afterward, and have never changed it, that the walls were too weak for such a building. I told Mr. Bigelow so when we were building it. I told Mr. Putnam, one of the owners, so, in Boston. I told many others the same thing. I do not know of any other large mill with walls so weak as the Pemberton, and I never want to hear of one.* The building was much cut up with windows, which weakened it. We had orders every day from Capt. Bigelow and Benj. Cooledge, the Engineer. We have generally built mills twenty-eight inches, including a space of four inches on the first story, dropping to sixteen inches on the top. Witness expressed some doubt about finding out from the appearance of the foundation now, if it should be cleared. The usual width of mills is forty-eight feet. There were irons on the ends of the floor timbers, turned up, but they did not connect with the outer wall. It would have added strength to the building had they been screwed through to the cross-wall. The chimney formed one corner of the building, and if that chimney swayed off so as to make a crack from bottom to top, it would weaken that part of the building very much. In my opinion, a steam chimney ought never to be connected with a building. The quality of the brick used in the building was very poor, indeed. Witness complained several times to Capt. Bigelow of the poor quality of the brick. The water was running freely in the foundation walls for two months. We could hear it running through the stones. We dug out a small place, about as low as the bottom of the wall, inside, to dip water from to drink. Witness considered that water running at the bottom of a foundation wall in this way would be dangerous, inasmuch as it might undermine the wall. Witness explained that where the upper floor timbers were put in upon the projections thrown out of the inner wall, the whole wall was made solid about eighteen inches. Below, the timbers were so short that they entered but a little way into the wall, and rested mainly upon the brick projections. When the timbers were brought and discovered to be too short, the wall had been carried so high that it was necessary to tear it down in those places where the timbers were to rest, and build in the projections."

Unless the parties here indicated can set aside the force of this testimony, public opinion will hold them responsible for this most dreadful and heartrending destruction of human life. It remains to be seen whether the law of Massachusetts will hold them responsible also.

A Catholic Organ Excited.

The New York *Tablet*, an organ of the Catholic Church, and supporter of the Democratic party, is greatly excited over the recent outrages perpetrated upon Irish Catholics of the South. In speaking upon this subject the *Tablet* says:

If the safety of the Union is only to be accomplished by the proscription of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the Press, the freedom of circulation for every free citizen, by the destruction of the habeas corpus, by the substitution of mob and lynch law for that of the Courts of Justice, by the contemning of constitutional rights and the disregard of constitutional guarantees, then we say again the Union is not worth saving, and we, for one, would not lend a hand to save it.

ANOTHER.—On New Year's Day, the residence of Mr. Zentmire, a few miles northeast of Keithsburg, was destroyed by fire. The contents were saved. This fire originated from a barrel of ashes standing against the building.—*Keithsburg Commercial*, 11th.

Later from Japan.

By way of San Francisco we receive Japan news to the middle of November.

Some of the crew of the United States frigate Powhatan, who were ashore on Liberty, had a fight with some Japanese, and during the melee a Japanese was killed. This has created quite a feeling against the Americans, and the commander of the Powhatan is much blamed for allowing his men liberty under the circumstances. A Chinaman was also murdered by the Japanese a few days before the Onward sailed.

The Powhatan, Commander Tatnall, was at Kanagawa, and was to take the Japanese Embassy to the United States on the 22d of February next. Officers and crew all well.

The following communication was received from Hon. T. Harris, Minister at Yedo, in reply to a note addressed him by Messrs. Smith & Co., charterers of the Onward, as to the route which the Embassy would probably take to reach Washington, and requesting him to use his influence to have it touch at San Francisco, en route.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, }
YEDO, Oct. 31, 1859. }

DEAR SIR: Your letter, of yesterday, was received by me this morning. In answer, I have to state that the Japanese Embassy will embark for the United States on the 22d of February next. It will consist of two chief Ambassadors, eighteen officials of various ranks, and fifty attendants and servants; in all seventy persons.

The Embassy will proceed to Panama via the Sandwich Islands. What ports, if any, it may touch at, between the Islands and Panama, will depend entirely upon Flag-officer Tatnall. The Embassy will cross the Isthmus by a special train, and at Aspinwall will be received by a steam frigate, and be conveyed direct to Washington, without touching at any Atlantic ports in the United States.

From the foregoing you will perceive that I have no control whatever, over the route to be taken by the Ambassadors.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
TOWNSEND HARRIS.

The Boat Race Between England and America.

[From the Newburg News, Jan 11.]

Joshua Ward has signified to the Newburg Regatta association his readiness to accept the challenge of the British Champion, provided the necessary arrangements are made by his friends.

A meeting of the Association was convened on Tuesday evening—the Vice President, T. C. Ring in the chair, and I. Wood, Jr., Secretary. It was unanimously

Resolved, That the Newburg Regatta Association will pay $500 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Mr. Chambers' trip to this country, provided that the match is rowed in Newburg bay.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to open a correspondence on the subject with the various regatta associations throughout the United States.

The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee:—

Capt. H. Robinson, T. C. Ring, Major Morton, Capt. I. Wood, Jr., B. B. Odell, Wm. Lisle, J. H. H. Chapman.

It will be seen by the above proceedings that the Newburg Regatta Association agrees to defray Mr. Chambers' expenses, which will amount to $500, provided the race is rowed in Newburg Bay. This may look like selfishness on the part of the association; but when the fact is taken into consideration that Newburg furnishes the champion, and that he prefers to row here, we cannot see that any objection can be raised on the part of Mr. Ward's friends in other places, especially as the contest is to be a national one, in which the judgment of the oarsman as to the best place should be acquiesced in.

The whole amount required to be raised is $3,000—$500 to pay expenses, and $2,500 as the amount to be rowed for. It is more than probable that Newburg will take $500 in the stock, in addition to the $500 for expenses, leaving $2,000 to be taken in New York and other places. In fact, the whole amount could be raised here without much effort—for 100 subscribers, at $30 each, would do the whole business—but, as the champion has warm friends in other places, we must give them an opportunity to "take a hand in."

Wisconsin Central Railroad.

It is confidently asserted by many that the work on this road will be vigorously resumed early in the spring, and completed from the State line to Columbus without delay. Our business men and farmers will rejoice if this is substantiated, as many of them are deeply interested in the completion of this, their favorite road, to which they have largely subscribed in town bonds, monied stock and mortgaged stock subscriptions, to aid it thus far, which we hope all interested will have the happiness of seeing completed to Jefferson before next summer is ended.—*Jefferson Jeffersonian.*

ANOTHER NAME FOR THE CAPTAIN OF THE WANDERER.—The Savannah *Express* says that the true name of the Captain of the Wanderer is Archibald, and not Patten or Dresser. Archibald is said to be a native of Cardiff, Wales, and is well known as a most consummate rascal. He has lived in Australia. In 1854 he shipped as mate at Sidney, N. S. W., on board the ship Melbourne, Capt. E. S. Hardy, and was put on shore on an island in the South Pacific, for attempting to excite a mutiny on board. He was arrested in New Orleans about a year ago for theft, and has tried to pass himself off at Charleston as a brother of Captain Patten, of Bath.

STOP!
At No. 141 Lake Street, Chicago,
And you will find
THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS
Ever offered to the purchaser.
THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Those desiring
Great Bargains
Will do well to call at
WM. R. ROSS & CO'S. OLD STAND,
And see for themselves.
STRYKER & CO.
ja14-b427-2w

AT COST!—AT COST!
NEW YEAR GIFTS
AT COST PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
NEWEST STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES,
Rich Dress Silks,
FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, &c.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
No. 150.......Lake Street.......No. 150

DRAKE & BROTHER.
224 . . South Clark Street. . . 224
Solicit the attention of the citizens of the
SOUTH DIVISION
to their large and carefully selected stock of
WALL PAPERS,
CURTAINS, BORDERS, &c.,
which they offer at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold. Paper Hangers and General Painters. oc18-ly

LADIES' SKATES!
LADIES' SKATES!
Boy's Sleds!!
Boy's Sleds!!
AND THE NEW
YANKEE CREEPERS,
TO PREVENT FALLING.
For Sale at
PEUGEOT'S BAZAAR!
No. 40 Clark Street,
BETWEEN LAKE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

FLEET & WALMSLEY,
MAKE LADIES' DRESSES,
MAKE LADIES' CLOAKS,
MAKE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
MAKE CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
MAKE CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
MAKE CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MAKE BOYS' CLOTHING.
They will either find the materials or make up your own. They will make up everything at a reasonable cost, and ensure satisfaction in fit, style and workmanship. They keep on hand an assortment of Ladies' and Children's Woolen Goods, such as
HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINGS,
GOLVES AND MITTENS.
Besides all Staple Goods, which in price they will not be outdone, as they sell low for cash.
Also—An assortment of Woolen Baskets, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. They manufacture the useful
"Nursery Basket."
☞ Ladies, we solicit your patronage at
206 STATE STREET.
MRS. M. S. FLEET. [oc22-b110 2m] MRS. E. WALMSLEY.

HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
With HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and ARE THE ONLY American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any safes ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, New York.
C. L. HAMMON & CO., Agents,
oc22-b753-6m 135 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Otis G. Carter having assigned to us all his property, notes, accounts and evidences of debt, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of
CARTER & CABENEY,
Jewelers, of Chicago, Illinois—All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same to us for settlement, within thirty days from this date hereof, at J. Y. Malo's Law Office, [illegible] street, Chicago, Ill.
WM. H. CRANE,
JOHN P. FELLOWS, JR. } Assignees.
SETH A. HALE,
Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1860. ja12-b406-1m

136 Lake Street.
T. B. CARTER
Will continue his
Great Cost Sale
—OF—
FANCY DRY GOODS
For 30 Days Longer,
In order to close out all kinds of DRESS GOODS before taking inventory.

SKIRTS, HOODS,
SONTAGS, SLEEVES,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
—AT—
Greatly Reduced Prices,
—AT—
78 LAKE STREET
Please give them an examination before purchasing elsewhere.
A. GRAVES.
SUCCESSOR TO G. T. ATKINSON
de19-b226-1m

20,000 COPIES OF
MR. BRADBURY'S
Hymn and Tune Book
FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS,
Have already been called for.
BRADBURY'S ORIOLA,
Contains one-third more matter than any of his former books at the same price, and is really cheaper than any book before the public. 304 pages, 16mo. $4 per dozen.
☞ "It is full of Gems."
☞ Superintendents and all interested in Sabbath Schools should give it an early examination. It contains some 200 tunes, one-fourth of which were never before published, and over 300 choice hymns.
Sent by mail for 14 letter stamps.
ROOT & CADY,
95..........Clark Street..........95
CHICAGO, ILL.
P. S.—New Pianos just received, which we sell fully warranted at
$200.
ja2 ROOT & CADY.

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106 - - Lake Street, - - 106
MARSH BROTHERS,
Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with
A MAMMOTH STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
And carefully selected from Eastern Markets. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, large experience in the business, giving it our personal attention, and selling exclusively
FOR CASH,
We feel confident that no house in our line can sell
Equally Low Prices.
No one should fail to
EXAMINE OUR STOCK
PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING.
MARSH BROS.,
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FULL LENGTH
STEEL ENGRAVINGS
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WASHINGTON AND EVERETT!
Including a View of Mt. Vernon
In the Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from the original paintings by Hicks, and are engraved on steel in the highest style of Art. They are each 28x35 inches, each containing SIX SQUARE FEET. So many coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art—and especially in cheap, black and muddy engravings,—that it is difficult to convince persons of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We have paid the first artists their own prices amounting to MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to produce Engravings NEARLY BEAUTIFUL, as well as the best portraits, and that shall be Splendid Ornaments to any Parlor. Opinions that can be relied on:
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☞ Agents who remit $30 at one time, will have an extra copy of each engraving. The magazines are—
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Best Qualities,
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HERRING,
Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal,
BUCKWHEAT,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE,
Teas,
OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHONG,
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JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO,
ROASTED AND GROUND.
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WINES and LIQUORS,
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Now in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of
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Offering at very low figures for
CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH!
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, Fresh Breakfast.
COFFEES—Old Government Java, Mocha, Rio, Santos, Maracaibo, Laguayra.
NEW YORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS,
FRESH CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES.
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231 South Water Street,
Have just taken from smoke house a new lot of their
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On which they obtained the "First Premium" at the recent United States Fair, and would respectfully call attention to them.
A full supply will be kept for sale during the season.
ja6-b874-1m

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Balsam for the Lungs.
FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
EVERY BODY USES HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.
IT IS SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL AND STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF POPULAR REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.
☞ I have certificates of the strongest and most positive nature, from the following parties, who are well known in the places where they live:
☞ One from John Burton, Waverly, Iowa, of his own son.
☞ One from Samuel Leaman, Cambria, Hillsdale County, Mich., of a beloved daughter.
☞ One from Eli Reed, of Athens, Ill., who was given up by six doctors.
☞ One from Dr. A. G. Doom, Bloomfield, Iowa, a physician of twenty years practice.
☞ One from Robert C. Shinn, of Marion, of a consumptive daughter cured.
☞ One from M. M. Van Deusen, Springfield, Ill., at the remedy for Lung diseases.
☞ One from fifteen physicians, certifying it to be better adapted to pulmonary diseases than any other known remedy, as they have tried them all.
☞ One from J. W. Wentworth, Chicago, Ill., of a cough of nine years standing—an astonishing cure.
☞ One from Harriet Cummins, Cincinnati, O., cured of a severe bronchial difficulty, raising blood, &c.
☞ One from John Dempster, residence corner Pearl and Western Row, Cincinnati, O.
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Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1¼ inches in diameter, and
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WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.
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SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
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CITIZENS
Will find every variety of chaste, rich and elegant fancy goods, at J. D. Park's Bazaar of Fancy, 124 Lake street. Also, elegant Bridal and Party Fans, in pearl sticks, painted parchment backs; Pearl Sticks in white cherry, blue and painted silk; Sandal Wool, in silk, linen and paper. Hair Pins, in coral and gold; blue and gold, pearl and gold. Fancy Combs, in coral and gold, blue and gold, black and gold. Head Dresses, in coral and gold, blue and gold black and gold. Tuck Combs, in steel, shell inlaid in gold. Steel Buckles, Slides, Belt Clasps and Bracelets. Purses with Chains in Berlin Wire, in Velvet and Florentine Sets, in Leather, in Shell, in Pearl, richly carved. Garters in White Cherry, Drab and Blue Silk, with bows and rosettes, in kid, buck, linen and velvet embroidery. Satchels, Bags, Cabas, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Necessaries, Tablets, etc., etc.
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Toilet Articles.
I am daily receiving, in connection with my general patent medicine business, fine toilet articles, fancy goods, and Perfumery, at 124 Lake street, comprising a large assortment, as follows: Lubin's Extracts, Colognes, Pomades for the hair, Ivory Combs, Buffalo, shell, dressing and Tuck Combs; hair, hat, teeth, nails, clothes and flesh Brushes; Port Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Money Belts, Port Folios, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, for ladies; Card Cases, Souvenirs, Needle Cases, Perfume Boxes, Ivory Tablets, Coral Beads, Necklaces, Bracelets, Hair Pins, fancy Head Dresses, Hand Mirrors, Cosmetics, Toilet Waters; Theatre and Liquid Rouge, Meen Fun, Infant Powder, English and French fancy perfumed Soaps. Most of the above articles are of my own importation, and will be offered at very low prices. Remember the place.
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(Suc. to Bolles, Smith & Co.)
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WRITING PAPERS,
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Or an Office Out Fit on or about the 1st of January are invited to send in their orders at once.
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ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS,
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AND SHOULDER BRACES.
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MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
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For which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers as heretofore.
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With increased capital and facilities, and ability to meet all orders promptly, this Company respectfully invites the attention of Railroad Managers, Car and Engine builders, and others interested in Railroad Machinery and Rolling Stock, to these Springs, and the improvement in their application.
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☞ Have all sizes on hand. de24-b839-2m

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BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48..........LAKE STREET..........48
Offers to Purchasers Selections
FROM THE
LARGEST STOCK OF VASES
OF ELEGANT AND UNIQUE PATTERNS,
Ever Before Offered in the City of Chicago.

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HALSEY & KING, PROPRIETORS.
Medicines, Cases, Books, Vials, Corks, Pellets, Sugar of Milk, Alcohol, and all other articles required in the Homœopathic practice by Physicians or Families, at Wholesale or Retail. Wine for Medicinal and Sacramental use.
C. S. HALSEY..........ja18..........EDWARD KING.

MISSOURI GLASS COMPANY.
33 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.
Manufacturers and keep constantly on hand all kinds of Chimneys, Gas Shades, Lamps, Lantern Glasses, Fonts, [illegible] Vials, Druggists' and Perfumers' Ware, [illegible] Pitchers, Molasses Jugs, Lager Beer Glasses, &c. [illegible] Patent Medicine Bottles, Show Globes, &c. [illegible] in both Crystal and Dated Flint [illegible]
FACTORY OPPOSITE U. S. ARSENAL.
Refer to—Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., Chicago. Edward Hempstead, Esq., Chicago. Wm. H. Bolcher, Esq., Chicago.
de13-b6-3m

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
Piano Fortes and Melodeons,
NO. 99........CLARK STREET........NO. 99
BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO'S Premium Piano Fortes [illegible] Gold and Silver Medals.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. Apply at Music Store 99 Clark street. no30-b11-ly

Special Notices.

☞ Home Testimony.
[From the Pittsburgh United Presbyterian.]
We have tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for Dy[spepsia] and can speak favorably of its effects, and have no [hesita]tion in commending them to those suffering from [de]bility of the kind.
[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 27, 1858.]
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—These Bitters have obtain[ed] wide-spread and well-deserved celebrity in all parts [of the] country. They are an admirable remedy for a great v[ariety] of stomach diseases. It is sufficient evidence of its [benef]icial character to observe the immense quantities [shipped] by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, the proprieto[rs, to] all points in the country.
[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, August [illegible]]
Knowledge is gained by experience, and, though we heretofore dealt very little in medical preparations, we [are] compelled in justice to the manufacturers to say that [Hos]tetter's Stomach Bitters has been the means of curing a severe attack of dyspepsia and has removed [illegible] stomach in a very short time.

☞ Remember that Crist[adoro's] Excelsior Hair Dye is the only hair dye in America th[at has] the DIRECT SANCTION of the highest scientif[ic au]thority. The most distinguished of our chemists, [illegible] an analyst second to none in the world, DR. CHIL[TON] has certified over his own signature, that this dye [contains] NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENT. The official documen[t can] be seen at No. 6 Astor House.
IS IT WISE TO RISK
unauthenticated dyes when one thus endorsed and [inva]riably superior to all others in the quality of the co[lor it] imparts, is obtainable. Sold everywhere, and appli[ed by] all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, [N. Y.]
ja16-dawim

☞ Dangerous Fraud—Caution. to the Public.—We invite the aid of all who know [the] estimable value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRA[TED] STOMACH BITTERS to the afflicted in every sec[tion of] the country, to aid us in ferreting out and bringing to [justice] the counterfeiters of the preparation and their aiders [and] abettors. Several most pernicious imitations of this [popu]lar restorative have recently been brought out in Ch[icago], St. Louis, New Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of [per]sons are placed in jeopardy by these concoctions, we [feel it] incumbent upon us to give this warning through the [press]. The national reputation acquired by the Bitters as a [remedy] for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating [dis]eases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the [field] a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their o[wn] [illegible] Please see to it, therefore, that the article you buy [has] the simile of the proprietors' signature on the label, [and] the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown in the side of the bottle, and stamped on the [cork] covering the cork.

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pecto[ral] Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and B[ron]chitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the [cough,] healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expe[ctora]tion, and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from [the] first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.
ja7-1m

☞ The Silver Threads which Ti[me] introduces into the Hair, prevents thousands of gentlemen from wearing whiskers and moustaches; and yet, in [five] MINUTES Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye would render a[ny] [illegible]
DARK AS NIGHT,
and subtract twenty years from the apparent age of the individual. The triumphant result of
DR. CHILTON'S ANALYSIS
proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair as it is [won]derful for its beautifying properties. Ladies whose beau[ty] so materially depends upon the color of their "woman['s] hair," will find this an article that they can SAFELY U[SE.]
☞ Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dres[sers.] CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. de16da[w]

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifu[ge.]
THE MOTHER'S HOPE.
Fretful, pallid, weak and thin
Was the mother's pet and pride,
"Something must be wrong within,"
The distracted parent cried.
"Worms" the doctor said, and gave
Jalap, calomel, gamboge,
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.
ja7-1m

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœ[nix] Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in e[very] part of the system, enable nature to make incredible e[fforts] for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction [be]gins. It is thus that in a very short space of time t[hey] cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in [the] stomach, cholic, and nervous disorders in all their fo[rms.] But their superior excellence is in affections of the seco[nd] in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled yo[uth.] For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Br[oadway,] New York, and by all druggists.

☞ Those who are Curious to w[itness] the wonderful perfection to which A. Oliswaldt ([illegible] manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manuf[acture] of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig [and] Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and exam[ine] these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can de[tect] the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.
de5-ly

☞ Dr. McClintock's Cold a[nd] Cough Mixture. This great family medicine was first in[tro]duced by Dr. McClintock when Dean of the Philadelp[hia] College of Medicine. The entire profession approve [of it,] and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a [degree] of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the patient. P[rice] 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.
ja7-1m

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by [us] on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana or Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIG[O]RATOR,
Never Debilitates.
It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.
It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.
The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.
Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.
All who are using it are giving testimony in its favor.
☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.
ALSO,
Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,
COMPOUNDED FROM
PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.
The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.
The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.
The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.
The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, will frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.
Price Three Dimes.
The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N[. Y.]

THE GREATEST WONDER O[F] THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:
BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. [illegible] I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. [illegible] The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. [illegible] A. C. RAYMOND.
[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Defau[lt] having been made in the payment of a certain [illegible] [illegible]
THOMAS McILHATH[?]

250 BBLS. PRIME PLANTA[TION] MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

HALL'S
... for the Lungs.

JOHN D. PARK,
... Dealer in Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toilet articles,
....Lake Street ...121
CHICAGO, ILL.
Sold by all Druggists.

...CON'S
...ROOF BANK SAFES,
Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
...mutation Bank Lock
...KEY OR KEYHOLE.
...to Examine our Stock.
...s Fire Proof
...NDER SAFES,
Proof Safe in the World.
...WORCESTER, Agents,
...Water street.

...FANCY GOODS AND Toilet Articles.
I am daily receiving, in connection with my general patent medicine business, fine toilet articles, fancy goods, and Perfumery, at 124 Lake street, comprising a large assortment, as follows: Lubin's Extracts, Colognes, Pomades for the hair, Ivory Combs, Buffalo, shell, dressing and Tuck Combs; hair, hat, teeth, nails, clothes and flesh Brushes; Port Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Money Belts, Port Folios, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, for ladies; Card Cases, Souvenirs, Needle Cases, Perfume Boxes, Ivory Tablets, Coral Beads, Necklaces, Bracelets, Hair Pins, fancy Head Dresses, Hand Mirrors, Cosmetics, Toilet Waters; Theatre and Liquid Rouge, Meen Fun, Infant Powder, English and French fancy perfumed Soaps. Most of the above articles are of my own importation, and will be offered at very low prices. Remember the place.
JOHN D. PARK,
(Suc. to Bolles, Smith & Co.) 124 Lake street.

...PERDUE & SMALL.
...TIONERS,
...LAKE STREET.......NO. 118
...PAPERS,
...ING INKS & FLUIDS,
...& MEM. BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES,
...e Stationery.
...BLANK BOOKS
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

...GE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
SILK STOCKINGS,
...pporters,
...ULDER BRACES.

...& PEEK,
...andolph Street.........171
...WOOD TO WALNUT. ALSO DINING-ROOM AND COMMON ... IN GREAT VARIETY.
...d Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

...HFORD'S LEAD
...AND SHEET LEAD,
...Lead,
Red Lead, and Litharge.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
...of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

...TALIC CAR SPRING
...NY, OF NEW YORK.
...LLIAMS STREET, NEW YORK.
...Correspondence Solicited.
...PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

...DAY GIFTS!
...LEY & TYRRELL,
...LAKE STREET............48
Purchasers Selections
FROM THE
STOCK OF VASES
...AND UNIQUE PATTERNS,
...in the City of Chicago.

...HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
...STREET CHICAGO, ILL.
...KING, PROPRIETORS.

...I GLASS COMPANY.
...street, St. Louis, Mo.

...KIMBALL,
...rtes and Melodeons,
...LARK STREET.........NO. 96
...OS TO RENT.

Special Notices.

☞ Home Testimony.—
[From the Pittsburgh United Presbyterian.]
We have tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for Dyspepsia, and can speak favorably of its effects, and have no hesitation in commending them to those suffering from any debility of the kind.
[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 27, 1858.]
Hostetter's Bitters.—These Bitters have obtained a wide-spread and well-deserved celebrity in all parts of the country. They are an admirable remedy for a great variety of stomach diseases. It is sufficient evidence of its beneficial character to observe the immense quantities of it shipped by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, the proprietor, to all points in the country.
[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, August 12, 1858.]
Knowledge is gained by experience, and, though we have heretofore dealt very little in medical preparations, we are compelled in justice to the manufacturers to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the means of curing us of a severe attack of dyspepsia and has removed pain in the stomach in a very short time. ja16 dawlm

☞ Remember that Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is the only hair dye in America that has the DIRECT SANCTION of the highest scientific authority. The most distinguished of our chemists, (and as an analyst second to none in the world), DR. CHILTON, has certified over his own signature, that this dye contains NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENT. The official document may be seen at No. 6 Astor House.
IS IT WISE TO RISK
unauthenticated dyes when one thus endorsed and immeasurably superior to all others in the quality of the colors it imparts, is obtainable. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y. ja16-dawlm

☞ Dangerous Fraud—Caution to the Public.—We invite the aid of all who know the inestimable value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS to the afflicted in every section of the country, to aid us in ferreting out and bringing to justice the counterfeiters of the preparation and their aiders and abettors. Several most pernicious imitations of this popular restorative have recently been brought out in Chicago, St. Louis New Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by those concoctions, we feel it incumbent upon us to give this warning through the press. The national reputation acquired by the Bitters as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the field a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their celebrity. Please see to it, therefore, that the article you buy has a fac simile of the proprietors' signature on the label, and that the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" are blown in the side of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork. ja1-dawlm

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from the first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. ja7-1m

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DARK AS NIGHT,
and subtract twenty years from the apparent age of the individual. The triumphant result of
DR. CHILTON'S ANALYSIS
proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair as it is wonderful for its beautifying properties. Ladies whose beauty so materially depends upon the color of their "wealth of hair," will find this an article that they can SAFELY USE. Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. de16da2m

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
THE MOTHER'S HOPE.
Fretful, pallid, weak and thin
Was the mother's pet and pride,
"Something must be wrong within,"
The distracted parent cried.
"Worms" the doctor said, and gave
Jalap, calomel, gamboge,
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, ja7-1m 124 Lake street.

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All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.
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Price One Dollar per Bottle.
—ALSO—
Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,
COMPOUNDED FROM
PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.
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Price Three Dimes.
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S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
au9 6m] Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N.Y.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:
BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect.
The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours A. C. RAYMOND.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.
The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. no

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Promissory Note, executed by Solomon Slabach, for the sum of one hundred and seventy six dollars, dated July 22d, A. D. 1858, and payable to the order of Thomas McElrath, the undersigned, one year after date, which note is secured by a mortgage of the same date, duly executed by Solomon Slabach to the said Thomas McElrath, upon the premises hereinafter described, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Montgomery, in the State of Illinois, in Book No. [illegible] of Real Estate Mortgages, on Pages 118, 119 and 120; public notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of February A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of at day, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate in said mortgage described, to wit: [illegible] ... the County of ... together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Solomon Slabach therein, as provided in the power and for the purposes in said mortgage conferred and declared.
THOMAS McELRATH.
STUART & AUSTIN, Attorneys.
Chicago, January 13th, A. D. 1860. ja13 td

250 BBLS. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Banking and Exchange.

EXCHANGE BANK, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
N. P. Dawkins, Cashier. Geo. McWilliams, President.
Organized under the General Banking Law. The Oldest Banking House in Northern Wisconsin.
References—George Smith & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. no23-ly

BUDD & BALDWIN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, CLINTON, - - Iowa.
Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment.
Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Market Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa. au3-9m75

A. C. OERTEL, BANKER AND BROKER, 75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight Drafts on England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Sweden, Norway, France, Holland and Germany in sums of $5 and upwards. ja11-b405-6m

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, Wisconsin.
S. E. Lefferts, Cashier. A. G. Ruggles, Pres't.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange. no5-ly

BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
BENJ. F. MOORE, Pres. A. G. RUGGLES, Cash.
Collections solicited and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment, less current exchange only. Established in January, 1856.
References—F. G. Adams, Chicago, Ill. Metropolitan Bank, New York. no2ddm

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Burlington, Iowa.
Prompt attention given to collections. Refer to I. H. Burch & Co., F. G. Adams, Underwood & Co.
JACOB A. LAUMAN. THOMAS HEDGE. GEO. D. LAUMAN.

THE BANK OF AURORA, HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.
All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention.
Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. G. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
M. V. HALL. B. F. HALL. F. A. HALL.

MAXWELL & DART, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, No. 50 Exchange Place, NEW YORK.
Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to.
The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail. no21-ly c579

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

E. I. TINKHAM & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. Corner Clark and Lake Street, CHICAGO.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [ja2 '59] JOHN G. AMBLER.

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, Moline, Illinois.
Dewitt C. Marshall. Stephen Drury.
☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates.
References—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Bockee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo. c14dly

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. E. B. STEBBINS.
Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York. ja30 etly

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, Chicago. Deposits received and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal accommodations granted to Depositors independent of the state of the money market. Exchange and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Exchange on Europe, to importers, at New York quotations. Time loans on private bonds, and mortgages negotiated. Western States, County, City, or Railroad loans negotiated abroad. fe23-ly
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. ALEX. MILLER. OTTO GELPCKE.

HALSTED & GILMAN, BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Correspondents can rely on prompt attention and early advices of money market. Accounts of Bankers solicited.
References, by permission, to J. Burt & Wheeler, Chicago; Exchange Bank, St. Louis; State Bank of Iowa, Keokuk; Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.; Union Bank, New York; W. S. Gilman, New York.

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Thirty-eight years in business. Solicits business from his Western friends.
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I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
Reference—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams. fe23

Business Cards.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED. [de28 '59-ly]

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EDWARD G. ASAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. No. 37 South Clark Street, Near the corner of Lake street, Chicago. my3-ly-b71

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 75 Chestnut, North Side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. S. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State of the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [jal-ly-b9s] CALVIN C. BURT.

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A. W. SLAYBACK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ST. JOSEPH, Mo.
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G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Easton's Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality. oc7-b182

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FOR OFFICES, STORES AND PARLORS,
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Protect your houses from the cold driving winds and rain and save a large per cent. of your fuel by going to 201 Lake street and getting some of the Excelsior Weather Strip for your windows and doors.
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Plain, Planished & Japaned Tinware, Housekeeping Goods in General.
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STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given it a world-wide reputation. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware. ap8 c673-ly

WM. P. WOODRUFF, Sail Maker and manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Bags, Wagon Covers, Truck Covers, Flags, Hose of all descriptions, Ropes Spliced, Hoisting Machines Fitted to Stores, notes moved with safety and dispatch.
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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—A choice article in 25 and 50 pound Sacks. For sale by GEORGE W. PERKINS & CO., 24 Market street.

Press & Tribune.

WISCONSIN.

Governor Randall's Message.

FINANCES.

The difficulties and embarrassments under which the State has labored for some years, have been outgrown. The report of the State Treasurer up to the 30th of September last, shows a balance in the Treasury of $11,205.11, of the general fund, which reached $19,910.47 on the 1st inst. The State owes no floating debt. The aggregate receipts into the General Fund of the State during the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, was $514,051.28. The aggregate disbursements for the same time has been $490,522.96, of which amount $176,865.65 was for charitable institutions, capitol extension, and State prison; and $124,768.85 for various purposes under appropriations made previous to January 1, 1859. Deducting these sums ($301,644.50) from the aggregate expenditures of the year, and we find the expenditures proper for carrying on the Government for the past year were $188,836.46. There being no obligations hanging over the State for which the Treasury is now liable, the Governor thinks that a State tax the same as that authorized by the last Legislature will be ample to meet all the wants of the State for the year ending September 30, 1861. The Governor says:

It is a subject of congratulation that the finances of the State are in so sound a condition. Unlike most new States, Wisconsin has paid for her public improvements, such as the erection of prisons and charitable institutions, without creating a permanent State debt for such purposes. The expenses of our State government, and the amount of our State taxes levied and collected last year, as well as the amount required for the next year, are less than those of any other Northwestern State out of New England, with a single exception.

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund on the 1st Oct. last amounted to	$3,001,297.50
Producing interest at 7 per cent.	210,190.81
Deducting interest on 25 per cent. of the swamp land appropriated to the Normal Schools	17,302.47
And adding the amount of 25 per cent. of the Swamp Land Fund income and the School Fund income on hand, in all amounting to	52,484.07
Gives the amount of School Fund income to be appropriated in March next	245,372.41

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The University Fund on the 1st day of October last, amounted to $300,735.32, on which the annual interest of 7 per cent. is	$21,050.75
Add balance in treasury	[illegible]
Gives the income of the University for the year	[illegible]

SWAMP LAND FUND.

The Swamp Land Fund on the 1st Oct. last amounted to	$988,712.89
The interest on which at 7 per cent. is	69,209.90

This amount is by law divided as follows:

To School Fund, 25 per cent.	$17,302.47
Normal School Fund, 25 per cent.	17,302.48
Drainage Fund, 50 per cent.	34,604.95

The last sum is distributed annually to the several counties in the State in proportion to the amount received from the sales of lands in such counties. The amount to be appropriated the present year will be about $35,000. The amount to be appropriated this year to the Academies and Colleges of the State will be about $26,000.

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT.

The number of acres of land assessed in the State last year was 17,411,418. The average valuation was $6.78 per acre. The aggregate valuation of lands as equalized was $118,178,829. Aggregate valuation of lots as equalized, $36,833,511. Aggregate valuation of personal property, $13,607,893. Total aggregate valuation of property as equalized, $168,620,233. The total taxation levied last year for State purposes, including the amount to meet State indebtedness, and for township libraries, was 1 4-10 mills per cent. on the dollar of valuation, producing the sum of $234,310.11 of revenue. This is $200,000 less than last year, and less than any year for the last six years.

STATISTICS.

The returns of agricultural, manufacturing and mineral statistics, the Governor says, are very imperfect. So far as they have been made they show the valuation of the products of industry to be $33,986,771, the counties of Grant, Kewaunee, LaCross, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Portage and Wood making no returns. These counties are among the most important in the State. The same neglect is exhibited in other particular. Scarcely more than one half the valuation of the articles coming under the above heads has been returned.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The number of persons of school age in the State—that is, between four and twenty years of age—as returned the last year, is 278,871. The total number of school districts is 4,831.

Valuation of School House property	$1,185,151
The average wages paid to male Teachers per month, has been	22.93
The average wages for female Teachers	14.29
The amount paid for Teachers wages during the last year, is	586,860

This is an increase of over $200,000 above the aggregate amount paid for the same purpose the previous year. Says the Governor:

The policy that has been so long pursued of selling the school lands, either in large or small quantities, with so small a portion of the purchase money paid down at the time of the sale, has been most mischievous. The evils of that system now begin to be realized. The entry of large quantities of the best agricultural lands belonging to that fund by speculators, to be put in the market at speculating prices, has retarded the settlement and cultivation of the lands, and financial reverses have returned them, by thousands of acres, upon the fund.

BANKS AND BANKING.

On the 1st of January, 1859, the whole number of Banking Associations doing business under the laws of the State was 99, with an aggregate capital of $8,045,000. During the past year 15 have been added, with an aggregate capital of $575,000. Five banks have increased their capital $250,000. Ten banks have reduced their capital $370,000. Six banks have relinquished their business with an aggregate capital of $550,000. This leaves the whole number of banks in the State on the 1st of January, 1860 at 108, with an aggregate capital of $7,760,000. The whole value of countersigned notes issued and delivered to the banks is $4,609,459, which is secured by the deposit of specie, and public stocks to the amount of $5,133,565 50. The Governor says that notwithstanding a law was passed in 1858 to prevent the issue of any circulating notes to any Banking Association simply for the purposes of circulation, that many Banking Associations are kept in existence for that purpose, without intending to do a banking business, and without keeping an office, as required, for the redemption of their circulating notes. The Governor recommends that the Comptroller be given the power to close up all such associations when they are known.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The sum required for the use of the State Insane Hospital during the year 1860 is $28,096, and for the extension of the building $20,000.

The amount required for the State Reform School is $15,029.84. The building is not yet completed, but it will be so within the first estimate of the expense.

The buildings for the Deaf and Dumb, so far as they will be required for many years, are nearly completed. The sum required for its support the present year is $24,500.

The estimated current expenses for the Institution for the Blind for 1860, is $19,000.

There are at this time 182 convicts in the State Prison. The current expenses for 1859 were $29,781.01, while the labor of the prisoners produced $25,300.75.

MILITIA.

There are 55 volunteer military companies in the State, numbering 2,365 rank and file.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The geological survey has been most satisfactorily pushed forward.

RAILROADS.

Says Gov. Randall:

Since the last session of the Legislature, nothing has been done by the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, or by any other company representing it, toward a compliance with the act conferring the land grant upon that company. By the terms of the law turning over the grant to that company, the Legislature is authorized to declare the grant forfeited, so far as rights have not become vested. The final disposition of the vexed questions connected with this grant, is a serious subject for your consideration. I shall continue the same course that I have heretofore pursued in regard to it, unless some steps are taken by the Legislature to change the character of my duties.

SLAVERY.

The Governor discusses the question of slavery at considerable length, and with much eloquence and power. He says:

The fact that the Territories are the common property of the people of all the States, carries with it no right to carry slavery there. The fact that men are held as slaves in slave States, gives no right to carry them as slaves into Territories, simply because they are counted as property in the slave States. The fact that slaves are called property, gives no right of property in them. Men are not recognized by the civilized world as common subjects of property. They cannot be placed in the same category as chattels, and things, and estates, which are universally conceded to be subjects of ownership. Slavery in the Territories, therefore, would be without law and above the law, a mere creature of force, subject to all the contingencies of a violent existence.

The new and fearful doctrine that under the Constitution of the United States slavery goes traveling into the free Territories of the United States, and is there to be protected under its broad shield, without any local law on the subject in the Territories, is unworthy of the age in which we live, or of the statesmen to whose hands are entrusted the interests of this great family. It is no subject of congratulation that in this theoretically free Government an effort has been made, and is still persisted in, to establish "the right of every citizen to take his property of every kind, including slaves, into the Territories, and have it protected there under the Constitution." The idea that "neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any human power, has any authority to annul or impair this vested right" is the most unwarranted of any ever conceived since the Federal Government had an existence. No good citizen can give assent to it. No honest, enlightened statesman should countenance it for a moment. It is not true. There must be a power over slavery somewhere. It is not above the law, or out of the reach of the law. If Congress cannot prevent its extension, where does it get the power to authorize a Convention to form a State Constitution prohibiting it? If a Territorial Legislature cannot prohibit it, how can it provide for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention with power to make a free State Constitution.

While we remain a government of banded States, good faith requires that no State, and the citizens of no State, shall interfere with the institutions of any other State. While Wisconsin will suffer no hostile invasion from any other State, or the citizens thereof, so it must repress any hostile attempts upon the institutions of its sister States. The occasion of the difficulties at Harper's Ferry was signalized by crimes committed both by invaders and invaded. No matter how philanthropic or humane the motives of misguided men may have been, they committed wrongs in the eye of the law which cannot by good citizens be palliated or excused.

The disunion sentiments avowed in portions of the country, and sometimes in our Halls of National Legislation, are unpatriotic, undignified, disgraceful. Every threat of disunion should be held up to public reprobation in all sections of the Union, and every attempt at disunion rewarded with a halter. The Union of these States cannot be dissolved. It may be tasked, but cannot be overturned. There is no conceivable contingency in which it can be consented to.

New Publications.

THE BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.
"Shakspeare and his Friends."
RICHLY WORTH $5 00.
Is now ready for all subscribers to the Cosmopolitan Art Union for 1860. ☞ Terms of subscription for the sixth year. Every subscriber of Three Dollars will receive:
First—The Superb Steel Engraving,
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Second—A copy of the elegantly illustrated
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The beautiful engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled
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is of a character to give unqualified pleasure and satisfaction. No work of equal value was ever before placed within reach of the people at such a price. It is of very large size, being printed on heavy plate paper, thirty by thirty-eight inches, making a most superb ornament, suitable for either the walls of the parlor, library and office.
It will be given to every subscriber, immediately, on receipt of their subscription.
Subscriptions for the sixth year will be received until the evening of Tuesday, the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close, and the works of art will be given to subscribers.
☞ Subscribe at the Western Agency
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A TALE OF TWO CITIES.
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Also—Cheaper plain editions; 1 vol., 12mo., $1.50. Paper, 8vo., 50 cents. ☞ Sent per mail.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 and 41 Lake street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Shackford, How & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel Shackford, who is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm for that purpose.
SAMUEL SHACKFORD,
G. M. HOW,
A. J. CHADBOURNE.
Chicago, January 16th, 1860.
Samuel Shackford and G. M. How will continue the Produce Commission business under the style of SHACKFORD & HOW.
Chicago, January 16th, 1860. ja16x1w

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of Jordan & Olcott, doing business as Shipwrights, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
ORVILLE OLCOTT.
Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1860.
The business heretofore conducted by Jordan & Olcott will be continued by the subscriber, who desires to return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on their late firm and solicits a continuation of the same.
Mr. Jacob W. Banta, late of the firm of Bidwell & Banta, Buffalo, N. Y., will have charge of the Dry Dock and Repairing for me. ORVILLE OLCOTT.
Chicago, Jan. 12th, 1860. ja16x2d

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Quackenboss & Wasson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. C. Wasson is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation of its affairs.
A. QUACKENBOSS,
C. C. WASSON,
M. W. M. HARD.
Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31st, 1859. ja13x1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of D. Kriegh & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
Chicago, Jan. 30, 1860.
D. KRIEGH,
E. D. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hinsdale & Babcock, expires this day by its own limitation. J. P. Babcock having sold his interest to Henry W. Hinsdale, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
HENRY W. HINSDALE,
JOHN P. BABCOCK.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859.

Co-Partnership Notice.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of H. W. Hinsdale & Co., for transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at Nos. 114 and 116 South Water street.
HENRY W. HINSDALE,
SYLVESTER SIBLEY.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.
We have this day conferred upon Mr. John W. Stanley, our general power of Attorney.
H. W. HINSDALE & CO.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of Satterlee, Cook & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. L. Satterlee, G. C. Cook and F. Fischer having purchased the interest of Samuel Faulkner, are authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of its accounts.
M. L. SATTERLEE,
G. C. COOK,
FREDERICK FISCHER,
SAM'L FAULKNER.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1859.

Co-Partnership.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of G. C. COOK & CO., as successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co., for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 State street, Chicago.
G. C. COOK,
FREDERICK FISCHER,
LEROY SWORMSTEDT, JR.
Chicago, December 31, 1859.

REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly.
The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.
1st—That it is an established fact that Oils, to be easily digested must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach.
2d—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil proves ineffectual, the stomach of the patient is unable to make emulsive all the amount of oil taken, and that a great part, and sometimes the whole of the oil passes off undigested, and consequently inoperative. (this is easily traced in the dejections.)
3d—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, in an emulsion of itself and soon as in contact with a liquid; which takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, whatever its condition may be.
4th—That in cases where the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be prescribed as a specific or otherwise, my Jelly is more suitable than the crude oil, ... and because it remains in the stomach ... the digestion and assimilation ...
... superiority of Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, is to be acknowledged as a positive and incontestable fact. Sold by
PENTON & CO., 94 Lake street.

ROSE GLYCERINE—A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin—Certainly adapted for curing Chapped or Inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Diseases. Sold only by PENTON & CO.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Chittenden Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 88 Clark street.

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The subscriber have just received
DIRECT FROM IRELAND
One hundred cases of the above Celebrated
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APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS.
To Country Merchants—To Hotel Keepers!!
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.
To Physicians—To all who use
WINES AND LIQUORS,
FOR PRIVATE AND MEDICINAL USE.
Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Cognac Brandy in Bottle,
Imported and Bottled by Himself, warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificate on each bottle.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE OLD PORT WINE,
Imported by himself in cases of one dozen each, with his certificate of its purity on the bottle.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE,
In cases of one dozen each, with his certificate on the bottle guaranteeing its purity.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE,
Imported by himself—warranted pure, with his certificate on the bottle, and stamp on the cork.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
Pints and quarts. The best Gin made in the world. All Gin sold under the name of Schnapps not put up by him is an imposition on the purchaser.
TO THE PUBLIC.—Ever since my "AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries, and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am, and have been doing, with the Schnapps, and bearing my label and giving my certificate, guaranteeing their undoubted purity.
I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of brandy, port and Madeira wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, and the grape crops for the last and the previous year were abundant.
Another point in my favor is this: the duty now on French brandy is 70 per cent. less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure brandy and wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise. I have concluded to import Co. and brandy and wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of the motives and ... of ... and ... of the articles which I met with and conquered, in the case of my Schnapps, before it obtained its present proud pre-eminence over all other gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and the direction and investment of capital. These difficulties and expenses will become greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and cupidity of ... who are engaged in the liquor trade, and ... fortunes by ... the unsuspecting with imitations of "brandy," made from poisonous compounds —the rising alike destructive to health humanity, and of course, speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of brandy. I shall do so, in spite of all opposition, even that of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.
I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no doubts, about the more ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily cooperate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vile compounds, called "brandy," and replace it with the pure, unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.
The medical virtue of pure French brandy need not to be told. The brandy imported by me I will bottle, seal with my seal, my label, and add my certificate that it is of the real quality and pure and unadulterated as when it left the vaults in France.
I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my tried commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, shall be genuine in every respect. I shall import the pure liquors into the Union to which my brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best brandy manufacturers in France—with those who have a world-wide renown as the first brandy exporters. I have selected four cellars of firms who will ship me their brandies. I shall not designate them by any other name than WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless, for then unprincipled persons who are incessantly engaged in that nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to palm off their villainous compounds.
I am now prepared to supply and execute orders for Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy, addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver st. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.
In this circular, I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy; I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.
I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum," imported and bottled by me; also, "Irish and Scotch Whisky." The purity and genuineness of the last-named articles, imported for "medical use," I will also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.
I shall import the purest and best "Madeira," "Port," and "Sherry" Wines for medical purposes. Here, I also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.
In conclusion, permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those that this circular reaches and shall be equal or secondary interests if I give the aid in the combination of articles I engage to supply. Any such person in all New York—especially a druggist, Apothecary or Physician—I shall be most happy to receive a personal call.
There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the Importing Liquor and Wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.
I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprise, for the particular information of those connected with the practice or the sale of medicines. If I am favored with the visits of any one, or by their correspondence, or by their letters of introduction to me, I will be happy to give them and test my truthfulness by their own observation.
I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents, a careful and attentive perusal.
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
UDOLPHO WOLFE.
For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.
A NEEDED ENTERPRISE.
"When Udolpho Wolfe commenced to import his Schiedam Schnapps, he was only able to put upon a profitable business idea, but he rendered the public a substantial service. An experienced importer and an upright man, with capital and energy to sustain his large trade, he soon found it was from one and a half to two millions of bottles per annum. So far as Gin is concerned, the public know where to get a pure article. But that is not the case with Brandy. There can be no doubt but what pure Brandy or Whisky would be preferable; and genuine Wine is needed for invalids, females and children, in which case the stronger liquors would be too potent."—[N. Y. Courier.
"In the way of liquors, pure, unadulterated Brandy is a preventive and cure for many diseases the flesh is heir to; as well as a beverage, has a wholesome effect upon the mental as well as the physical nature, stimulating both to a condition of healthful activity, and strengthening the digestive organs. On the other hand, the vile adulterations generally sold as Brandy, in this and other countries, undermine health,—more, in their slow undermining of health and rejuvenating efficacy of the pure article, are afraid to buy, and there are thousands who have long hoped that some responsible man would embark in the enterprise of importing pure Brandy, which a man would be afraid to use in his family. We are glad to notice that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver street, has taken the matter in hand, and announces his intention of importing from four of the most eminent firms in France choice Cognac Brandy, which he designs to bottle for sale in the United States. As the proprietor of the famous 'Schiedam Schnapps,' Mr. Wolfe is noted all over the country; but we believe that his, his that enterprise, pro bono publico, will entitle him to still greater renown, as the practical reformer of a great and deadly abuse."—[N. Y. Mercury.
"There is no disguising the facts the vile compounds sold under the names of 'Brandy, Rum, Wine, &c.,' now so freely used, have not only given rise to much physical and mental suffering, but they are not only the source of injury to the ... but the offering feel the effects, by physiological transmission of their progenitors' indiscretions, and carry the taint to the newly born. Physicians assure us that delirium tremens was a rare disease fifty or seventy-five years ago; and ascribe its present frequency to the use of poisonous liquors. The distilling or manufacturing of liquors from vile compounds, drunkenness was almost unknown, because pure liquors do not create a thirst for drink.
"Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver street, whose Schiedam Schnapps have made his name familiar in every corner of America, declares it to be his intention to import from four of the most eminent of the manufacturing firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he will bottle and send to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and South America. Had he done this years ago, how many lives might have been saved to the community; how much physical and mental suffering might have been relieved. However, it is never too late to do good, and we shall not regret to see the day when 'Wolfe's Cognac Brandy,' like his 'Schiedam Schnapps,' shall have driven every vile poison—every imitation brandy—out of the market."—[N. Y. Dispatch.
Nearly the whole press of the United States has indorsed the foregoing opinions. de30-b851-1m

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received.
Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store.
No. 230 Lake Street.
ap21 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c.
Also, the largest assortment of
Kit and Shoe Findings,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.
HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS,
s27-'59-ly No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LOW WATER DETECTOR,
FOR
Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers.
ASHCROFT'S PATENT.
SIMPLE,
SURE,
EFFECTIVE.
Dependent upon no Valve, Cock, or Float, Pump or other contrivance liable to get out of order.
Over 1,200 have been put up in New England within the past year.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
... Lake street, Chicago,
Sole Agents for the West.

TINNER'S STOCK.
We have a full supply of
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
WIRE, ZINC,
Copper and Metals Generally,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
THOS. S. DICKERSON, Importer,
45.......Wabash Avenue, Chicago.......45

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin,
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

Wholesale Houses.

COPPER TOE
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—ON—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with the Metallic Tips applied thereto. Also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in those States, at prices regularly established by the Patentee, and from which no deviation will be made in the United States.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law.

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859.
JEWETT & HUTER,
16 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Invite the country Trade to the following:
50 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers.
... Bright ...
... Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands.
1500 Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted.
... Juniata—assorted.
... R. G.
... Sheet Zinc.
Tin Plate, Copper, Bottoms, Rivets and Ears, Fig Tin, Brassels and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment.

DRY GOODS.
Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
Wabash Avenue,
HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy Goods,
BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
Cheap for Cash, and Prompt Pay.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Goods for Men's Wear.
81 & 83 - SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. - 81 & 83
Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to their stock now in store for the Fall Trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of
Broadcloths, Moscow Beavers,
Black Doeskins, President "
Velvet Vestings, Castor "
Coating Cloths, Blue Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans, Devon Kerseys,
TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. ☞ An examination of our stock is solicited. oc29

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
No. 46 Lake Street,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to their
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. ap11-ly-c766
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
au6-ly-d188 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell to all good and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe.
An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe, and the best constructed shoe is in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.
THE "METALLIC TIP,"
... and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly ... to the toe of the Boot or Shoe, affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out.
We present this invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having tested it by its own intrinsic merits, actually surmounted every objection that could possibly be brought against it, as the accompanying certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will abundantly corroborate. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is destined to entirely supercede, for Children and Youth, the old style; and we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic Tips will outwear three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two-thirds in the expense of shoes.
MESSRS. WADSWORTH AND WELLS,
OF CHICAGO,
Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.
Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention.
CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.,
40 and 60 Water st., Boston, Mass.
N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Frost Gusset, and is especially adapted to Misses' use, and all occasions in which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn. ja18-61-ly

JOHN H. WEBER & CO.,
JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas,
NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
Have now on hand, and are receiving, a full and most complete assortment of the above goods, particularly adapted to this market, embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the
Western Trade.
[au20-a349-6m]

M. D. Gilman & Co.,
153 South Water St. 153
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
M. D. GILMAN....W. C. D. GRANNIS....M. A. FARWELL.
We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:
50 hhds Muscavado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
150 do Jesse Oakley's do do
300 do A 1 Palm Soap,
200 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do
110 M Imported Cigars,
30 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
85 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
40 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
100 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A 1 do
104 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
100 boxes Layer Raisins,
275 do M. R. do
70 hf bxs do do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
375 bales do Twine,
112 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
120 do Dairy Salt,
250 boxes Pipes.
For sale very low M. D. GILMAN & CO.
153 South Water street.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.
NO. 33 LA SALLE-STREET.
Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Iron Coffins, also, Shrouds, Aprons, ... with Hearses and Carriages ... for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.
They also have a Chapel ... Vault in the Cemetery.
WRIGHT & McCLURE.

MOSS! MOSS!!
DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, put up as ready for Upholsterers, Carriage-Makers and Saddlers ... in large and small bales, for sale in quantities to suit at low prices. Orders from the city and country collected.
H. S. DUNHAM & CO., Commission Merchants,
... 13 Levee, St. Louis.

Corporation Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, City of Chicago, City Collector's Office, January [illegible], 1860.
Notice is hereby given that I shall, on Thursday, the twenty [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1860, at a Special Term of the Superior Court of Chicago, to be begun and holden at the Court House, in said City of Chicago, apply for judgment against ... lands, lots and parcels of land ... for ... the amount of ... the same respectively ... the Warrants for the collection of Taxes for general and special ... for the municipal year 1859 ... to wit:

Warrant No. 199, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For planking State street, from the junction of the planking at Twelfth street to the Archer road.
Warrant 203, South, dated August 3d, 1858—For paving Lake street, from the centre of State street to the west line of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Warrant 207, South, dated December 1856—For opening an alley through Blocks 139 and 134, School Section Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 205, South, dated March 27th, 1858—For constructing sidewalks on the north side of Jackson street, from ... street to South Water street.
Warrant 206, South, dated June 16th, 1857—For planking and sewering the alley through Block 31, Original Town of Chicago.
Warrant 207, South, dated June 17th, 1858—For extending sidewalk from its present terminus on ... of Madison street to Jackson street.
Warrant 209, South, dated August 7th, 1858—For paving Lake street, from State street to Lake street bridge.
Warrant 211, South, dated September 26th, 1858—For grading Wabash avenue, from the residence of Mrs. Clark to ... place.
Warrant 212, South, dated September 26th, 1859—For re-... the ... for opening an alley between blocks 132 and 133, School Section Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 213, South, dated September 26th, 1858—For macadamizing ... street, from its southern terminus to Van Buren street.
Warrant 218, South, dated December 8th, 1858—For filling and replanking Madison street, from the river to Market street.
Warrant 221, South, dated February 12th, 1857—For planking and sewering the alley in Blocks 133 and 134, School Section Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 222, South, dated February 12th, 1857—For planking and sewering the alley in Blocks 137 and 138, School Section Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 225, South, dated February 20th, 1857—For opening an alley through the centre of Block 31, Fractional section 15, Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 226, South, dated September 1st, 1858—For filling, walling and macadamizing Madison street, from Market street to Michigan avenue.
Warrant 227, South, dated September 22d, 1858—For filling, curbing and paving Washington street, from Lasalle street to Market street.
Warrant 2[illegible], South, dated December 27th, 1858—For paving State street, from Madison street to Twelfth street.
Warrant 230, South, dated December 2[illegible], 1858—For planking the alley between Blocks 127, 128, 133 and 134, School Section Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 231, South, dated December 27th, 1858—For macadamizing Polk street, from State street to Clark street.
Warrant 232, South, dated December 27th, 1858—For extending ... street from ... street, from the Archer road to the South Branch of the Chicago river.
Warrant 238, South, dated March 1st, 1859—For paving River street and South Water street, in accordance with an order passed January 17th, 1859.
Warrant 2[illegible], South, dated March 1st, 1859—For filling Dearborn place, in accordance with an order passed August 1st, 1858.
Warrant 296, South, dated March 1st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of State street, from Madison street to Twelfth street.
Warrant 297, South, dated May 3d, 1859—For grading North street and Prairie avenue.
Warrant 298, South, dated May 3d, 1859—For paving Clark street with Nicholson pavement, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 299, South, dated June 11th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Clark street, from south line of Washington street to north line of Madison street.
Warrant 300, South, dated June 11th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Clark street, from south line of Madison street to north line of Polk street.
Warrant 301, South, dated June 11th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Washington street, from west line of Clark street to east line of Lasalle street.
Warrant 302, South, dated August 4th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Dearborn street, from the south line of Randolph street to the north line of Madison street.
Warrant 303, South, dated August 4th, 1859—For graveling Michigan avenue, from Randolph to Twelfth streets, except between Van Buren and Congress streets.
Warrant 304, South, dated August 4th, 1859—For macadamizing ... street, from State to Canal street.
Warrant 305, South, dated August 4th, 1859—For filling, curbing and paving Couch Place from a point 80 feet east of the east line of Clark street to the west curb line of Dearborn street.
Warrant 306, South, dated September 1st, 1859—For grading, curbing and graveling Wabash avenue, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 307, South, dated September 1st, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Wells street, from the south line of Randolph street to the north line of Madison street, excluding the 25 foot roadway of ... Washington street.
Warrant 308, South, dated September 1st, 1859—For filling, walling and graveling Market street, from the centre of Washington street to ... Madison street.
Warrant 309, South, dated September 1st, 1859—For grading, curbing and graveling State street, from the Archer road to ... street.
Warrant 312, South, dated September 30th, 1859—For grading, curbing and graveling Michigan avenue, from the south line of Lake street to the north line of Randolph street.
Warrant 3[illegible], south, dated September 30th, 1859—For curbing and graveling Twelfth street, from the east line of State street to the east curb of Michigan avenue.
Warrant 314, South, dated September 30th, 1859—For extending Indiana avenue, from North street in a straight southerly direction to the north line of the contemplated southern terminus of Liberty street, as ordered by the Common Council March 28th, 1859.
Warrant 315, South, dated September 30th, 1859—For constructing sixty five culverts.
Warrant 316, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For graveling State street, from State street to the Archer road.
Warrant 317, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For extending a twenty foot alley sixty six feet wide through the centre of that tract of land known as the "Herrington tract," in the centre of the Blocks between Twelfth and North streets, from State street in a direct line, that will intersect with run in a straight southerly direction to the west line of Indiana avenue.
Warrant 318, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For extending Springer street, from its present westerly terminus to Clark street, of the width and in a straight line with that part of Springer street already opened.
Warrant 319, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For filling Ringold Place and Monterey street.
Warrant 320, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For the extension of Palo Alto and Monterey streets in a southeasterly direction from Douglas avenue to Lake Michigan, sixty six feet wide.
Warrant 321, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Finnell street, from Archer Road to Ashworth avenue.
Warrant 322, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on the south side of Old street, from State street to South Branch of River.
Warrant 323, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Wabash avenue, from Hubbard Court to Peck Court.
Warrant 324, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Clark street, from Harrison street to Polk street.
Warrant 325, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of State street, from Lake street to Madison street.
Warrant 326, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Polk street, from State street to Edina Place.
Warrant 327, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Wells street, from Washington street to Madison street.
Warrant 328, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Jackson street, from Clark street to Griswold street.
Warrant 329, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Calumet avenue, from Ringold Place to Monterey street.
Warrant 330, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Monterey street, from Calumet avenue to Prairie avenue.
Warrant 331, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Commerce street, from State street to the Archer Road.
Warrant 332, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Butterfield street, from Old street to the Archer Road.
Warrant 333, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Clark street, from Twelfth street to South street.
Warrant 334, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of State street, from Twelfth street to the Archer Road.
Warrant 335, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Dearborn street, from Archer Road to Old street.
Warrant 336, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Bridge street, from Grove street to Lumber street.
Warrant 337, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Edina Place, from Harrison street to Taylor street.
Warrant 338, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Butterfield street, from Archer Road to South street.
Warrant 339, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Purple street, from Archer Road to Stewart avenue.
Warrant 340, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Harmon Court, from State street to Wabash avenue.
Warrant 341, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of ... street, from Archer Road to Stewart avenue.
Warrant 342, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Buffalo street, from Polk street to Taylor street.
Warrant 343, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Franklin street, from Van Buren street to Adams street.
Warrant 392, West, dated December 12th, 1857—For grading Reuben street, from the South Western Plank Road to Blue Island avenue.
Warrant 396, West, dated October 20th, 1858—For filling Halsted street to Union Park.
Warrant 398, West, dated November 29th, 1858—For constructing sidewalks in the West Division.
Warrant 400, West, dated December 27th, 1858—For extending Mary street, from ... to Hamilton avenue.
Warrant 401, West, dated January 2 th, 1859—For re-macadamizing Milwaukee avenue, from Kinzie street to the Elston Road.
Warrant 402, West, dated January 20th, 1859—For the extension of Paulina street, from Twelfth street to Rand...
Warrant 403, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of street in block 65 and 66, Original Town of Chicago.
Warrant 404, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on North side of Mitchell street, from Canal street to Bunker street.
Warrant 405, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Adams street, from Throop street to Ruckerstreet.
Warrant 406, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of ... street, through Block 63 S. W. ¼ Section 21, 39, 14.
Warrant 407, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Wright street, from Jefferson street to Halsted street.
Warrant 408, West, dated May 26th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Kinzie street, from Halsted street to Carpenter street.
Warrant 409, West, dated May 26th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Ewing street, from Halsted street to Blue Island avenue.
Warrant 410, West, dated May 26th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Canal Port avenue, from Canal street to Halsted street.
Warrant 411, West, dated May 26th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Quincy street, from Desplaines street to Halsted street, School Section.
Warrant 412, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Green street, from Jackson street to Van Buren street.
Warrant 413, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Augusta street, from Milwaukee avenue to Wood street.
Warrant 414, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of O'Brien street, from Jefferson street to Halsted street.
Warrant 415, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Coosedge street, from Blue Island avenue to Loomis street.
Warrant 416, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Maxwell street, from Canal street to Stewart avenue.
Warrant 417, West, dated June 24th, 1859—For grading Taylor street, from Reuben street west to the city limits.
Warrant 418, West, dated June 24th, 1859—For planking West Water street, from Randolph street to Washington street.
Warrant 419, West, dated August 4th, 1859—For grading Sebor street, from Canal street to the River.
Warrant 420, West, dated August 4th, 1859—For grading W. Taylor street, from Halsted street to the South Branch of the Chicago River.
Warrant 421, West, dated August 4th, 1859—For opening an alley twenty feet wide, running east and west through Block twelve, Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the W. ½ and W. ½ of ... Section 17, 39, 14.
Warrant 422, West, dated August 4th, 1859—For macadamizing Canal street, from the south curbing of Randolph street to the north curbing of Washington street.
Warrant 423, West, dated September 1st, 1859—For grading Walnut street, from Paulina street to Wood street.
Warrant 424, West, dated September 1st, 1859—For extending ... street, from its present southern terminus south to Third street.
Warrant 425, West, dated September 1st, 1859—For macadamizing and grading West Madison street, from Sangamon street west to the city limits.
Warrant 426, West, dated September 30th, 1859—For grading the south half of North avenue from the North Branch of Chicago River to Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant 427, West, dated September 30th, 1859—For grading Harrison street, from the South Western Plank Road west to the city limits.
Warrant 428, West, dated September 30th, 1859—For grading and macadamizing Chicago avenue, from Chicago river bridge to Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant 429, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For grading Reby street, from Madison street to Harrison street.
Warrant 430, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For opening an alley sixteen (16) feet wide running north and south through Block ... Canal Trustee's Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 431, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For grading DeKoven street, from the centre of Halsted street to the centre of Beach street.
Warrant 432, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For graveling Canal street, from north line of Washington street to south line of Lake street.
Warrant 433, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Washington avenue, from ... Boulevard to Centre street.
Warrant 434, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Fulton street, from Peck Court to Sheldon street.
Warrant 435, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Mitchell street, from Canal street to Union street.
Warrant 436, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Morgan street, from Washington street to Lake street.
Warrant 437, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Milwaukee avenue, from Reuben street to Wood street.
Warrant 438, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Lexington street, from Reuben street to Wood street.
Warrant 439, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Elizabeth street, from Kinzie street to Fulton street.
Warrant 440, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Crosmill street, from Lake street to Fulton street.
Warrant 441, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Madison street, from ... street to Loomis street.
Warrant 442, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Reby street, from Lake street to Harrison street.

Corporation Notices.

Warrant 4[illegible], West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... street, from ... to Division street.
Warrant 446, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of ... street, from ... street to ... street.
Warrant 447, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Kramer street, from Jefferson street to Union street.
Warrant 448, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Dussel street, from Jefferson street to Union street.
Warrant 449, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of ... street, from Clinton street to Taylor street.
Warrant 450, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of ... street, from ... to ...
Warrant 451, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Lake street, from Reby street to ...
Warrant 452, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Green street, from Jackson street to Adams street.
Warrant 453, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Jackson street, from Halsted street to Desplaines street.
Warrant 454, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Peoria street, from Madison street to Jackson street.
Warrant 455, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of ... street, from ... to Wright street.
Warrant 456, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Wood street, from Lake street to Madison street.
Warrant 457, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Johnson street, from Twelfth street to Maxwell street.
Warrant 458, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Peoria street, from Randolph street to Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant 459, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Rucker or Lisle street, from Lake street to Jackson street.
Warrant 460, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Adams street, from Canal street to Halsted street.
Warrant 461, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of the South West Plank Road, from Van Buren street to Madison street.
Warrant 462, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Paulina street, from Chicago avenue to Owen street.
Warrant 463, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of ... street, from Blue Island avenue to Throop street.
Warrant 464, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Twelfth street, from Canal street to Halsted street.
Warrant 465, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Catharine street, from Jefferson street to Union street.
Warrant 466, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Bunker street, from Canal street to Stewart avenue.
Warrant 467, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Bunker street, from Clinton street to Desplaines street.
Warrant 151, North, dated October 2d, 1857—For the extension of North Lasalle street, from Division street to North Clark street.
Warrant 154, North, dated December 27th, 1858—For grading Wisconsin street, from Little Fort Road to Larrabee street.
Warrant 157, North, dated December 27th, 1858—For grading Granger street, from Sedgwick street to Wells street.
Warrant 158, North, dated January 12th, 1859—For constructing three Culverts in the North Division, in order of the Common Council passed August 8th, 1858.
Warrant 159, North, dated March 1st, 1859—For constructing 116 Culverts in the North Division.
Warrant 160, North, dated March 1st, 1859—For filling East Carroll and North Water streets, in accordance with an order passed in Common Council December 6th, 1858.
Warrant 161, North, dated April 1st, 1859—For opening an alley in Block 31 of Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, in accordance with an order of the Common Council.
Warrant 162, North, dated August 4th, 1859—For filling, grading and planking Indiana street, from the ... street to the Wells street ... Indiana street.
Warrant 163, North, dated August 4th, 1859—For filling and curbing Michigan street, from the east line of Franklin street to the west line of Market street, and Market street from the north line of Kinzie street to the ... of Erie street.
Warrant 164, North, dated September 1st, 1859—For grading Fullerton avenue, from Little Fort road to Green Bay Road.
Warrant 165, North, dated September 1st, 1859—For planking alley running north and south through ... the ... and the alley ... Block ... Wolcott's Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 166, North, dated September 30th, 1859—For graveling Kinzie street, from the west curb of North Clark street to Kinzie street bridge.
Warrant 167, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For widening and ... the ... of Block ... Wright and Webster's Addition to Chicago, so that the same shall correspond with the ... Block ... and ... Indiana street on each side of said Block; also for the widening of the alley running east and west through the centre of said Block, so that the same shall be of the uniform width of eighteen feet.
Warrant 168, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For graveling North Clark street, from the north line of ... street to the north line of North avenue.
Warrant 169, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For grading, curbing and graveling Rush street, from the north line of North Water street to the south curb of Chicago avenue.
Warrant 170, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For widening Michigan street, from the west line of St. Clair street, to the north line of the planked roadway of North Water street; also the wings at St. Clair street, from the south line of Michigan street to the roadway of North Water street, 20 feet wide.
Warrant 171, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Clybourne avenue, from North avenue to ... street.
Warrant 172, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Mohawk street, from Clybourne avenue to North avenue.
Warrant 173, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Clybourne avenue, from Clark street to the Clybourne avenue.
Warrant 174, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Burling street, from ... street to ... street.
Warrant 175, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Fleasant street, from Vedder street to Division street.
Warrant 176, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Franklin street, from North avenue to Green street.
Warrant 177, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Orchard street, from Division street to Vedder street.
Warrant 178, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of St. Michael street, from Wisconsin street to North avenue.
Warrant 179, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Hudson street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 180, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Franklin street, from Chicago avenue to Superior street.
Warrant 181, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Clark street, from Chicago avenue to City Cemetery.
Warrant 182, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Oak street, from Clark street to Market street.
Warrant 183, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Mohawk street, from Clybourne avenue to North avenue.
Warrant 184, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Oak street, from Clark street to Market street.
Warrant 185, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of ... street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 186, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Goethe street, from Division street to Vedder street.
Warrant 187, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Sedgwick street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 188, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Mohawk street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 189, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of ... street, from Larrabee street to Division street.
Warrant 190, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Willow street, from Larrabee street to Orchard street.
Warrant 6, North and West, dated October 11th, 1859—For widening the North Branch of the Chicago River, so as to afford a channel of fifty feet on the bottom, and no less than seventy five feet at low water mark.
All persons interested therein are requested to attend at said Term of said Court.
ja1-b384 10t A. F. C. MUELLER, Collector.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, January 11th, 1860.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago to ascertain the damages and benefits resulting to owners of real estate in the North Division of said city, by reason of opening ... street, ... Addition to Chicago, have completed their assessment and made return thereof to my office.
Any person wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 30th day of January, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
ja11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, January 11th, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to ascertain the damages and benefits resulting to owners of real estate in the South Division of said city, by reason of extending Dearborn street, from Madison street to Monroe street, have completed their assessment, and made return thereof to my office.
Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 30th day of January, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
ja11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, January 11th, 1860.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to ascertain the damages and benefits resulting to owners of real estate in the South Division of said city, by reason of opening South street, from Stewart avenue to the South Branch of the Chicago river, have completed their assessment and made return thereof to my office.
Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office on or before Monday, the 30th day of January, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
ja11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, January 11th, 1860.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago to ascertain the damages and benefits resulting to owners of real estate in the South Division of said city, by reason of extending Stewart avenue, from the Archer road to South street, have completed their assessment and made return thereof to my office.
Any person wishing to appeal from said Assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 30th day of January, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
ja11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, January 11th, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to assess the sum of thirty-three dollars upon the real estate in the West Division of said City, deemed benefited by grading Cornelia street, from Fourth street to Lake street, has completed his assessment, and made return thereof to my office.
Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections in writing in my office on or before Monday, the 30th day of January, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
ja11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County. Chancery. J. Reed vs. George Halket, Christina Halket, John McGilvra and Benjamin Jones.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order or judgment entered in the above entitled cause, at the November Term, A. D. 1859, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction for cash to the highest and best bidder, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and described as follows, to wit: Lot [illegible] ... Block ... Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, the same situated on Carpenter street, near Owen street, together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, John McGilvra, Trustee of said Christina Halket and of the said George Halket and Christina Halket, therein.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, Dec. 29, 1859. de30-b486 td

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Northern District of Illinois. Mark R. Watson, surviving partner of William McCoy, deceased, vs. Francis Sheldon ... et al. ... Chancery.
FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.
Notice is hereby given that I, J. Turner Moulton, Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court, made in the above entitled cause, on the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1859, shall, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of January next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, to wit: Lots six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), of the subdivision of the south-east quarter (s. e. ¼) of Section nine (9), Township thirty-nine (39) north, of Range fourteen (14) east of the third (3d) principal meridian, on the Southern Plankroad, on State street, in Cook County, Illinois.
J. T. MOULTON,
Master in Chancery United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois.
Chicago, Dec. 27th, 1859.

NOTICE.—Superior Court of Chicago.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s.—In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Chicago, within and for the County of Cook, State of Illinois, entered of record on the ... day of January ... 1860, Notice is hereby given that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Chicago, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the ... day of January ... 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Chicago, January 9th, 1860.

Legal Advertisements.

WHEREAS, CHARLES G. E. ..., Trustee of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois ... did, by his Trust Deed ... convey unto the undersigned ... the following described premises, lying in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, ... Lots [illegible] ... of Bushnell's Subdivision of ... in the City of Chicago, now City of Chicago ... to secure the payment of certain promissory notes ... And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes ... Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power ... I shall, on Saturday, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1860, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the north door of the Court House, in said City of Chicago, offer for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the said Lots ... of the original town of Chicago ... being the same premises described in said Trust Deed, together with the appurtenances and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Charles G. E. ... therein.
W. W. [illegible], Trustee.
Dated this 11th day of January, 1860.

MASTER SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. Sylvester Lind and Samuel A. Slater, executors of Jabez Barber, deceased, vs. Joseph Wilde, Jr., Ellen Wilde, Joseph Wilde, Sen., Abner Reeves, J. Young Scammon, Andrew Bailey and Joseph A. Mead.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Decretal Order, entered in the above entitled cause on the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of said Court, will, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction, sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and known and described as Lot [illegible] ... in Block number forty-five (45), in the School Section Addition to Chicago, being fifty (50) feet (more or less) on Clinton street, and running back one hundred and fifty (150) feet (more or less) to an alley, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the money due complainants upon said decree, with interest and costs.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, January 14th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, City of Chicago, City Collector's Office, January 14th, 1860.
Notice is hereby given that I shall, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1860, at a Special Term of the Superior Court of Chicago, to be begun and held on the aforesaid day, at the Court House in said City of Chicago, report to said Superior Court of Chicago, all the lands, lots, and parcels of land on which the assessments charged in the collection warrants hereinafter described, have not been collected or paid, for judgment against said lands, lots or parcels of land for the amount of said assessments, interest and costs respectively due thereon, to wit:
Warrant 246, South, dated August 13th, 1857—For paving Franklin street, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 247, South, dated August 13th, 1857—For paving Franklin street, from Lake street to South Water street.
Warrant 249, South, dated January 15th, 1858—For ... street, from Randolph street to South Water street.
Warrant 393, West, dated October 8th, 1859—For planking Lumber street, from North street to South street.
All persons interested therein are requested to attend at said Term of said Court. A. F. C. MUELLER,
ja14-b431-10t City Collector.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1860.—Benjamin N. Davoll vs. Jonas C. Clark, Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 4th day of January, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1860), as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
E. G. Asay, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860.—William N. Birch vs. Jabez M. Woodward.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Jabez M. Woodward, that two writs of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said William N. Birch, and against the estate of the said Jabez M. Woodward, for the sum of one thousand dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Gallatin Counties, which said writs have been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jabez M. Woodward, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GOODRICH & JOHNSON, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860.—Luther Upton vs. Jabez M. Woodward.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Jabez M. Woodward, that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Luther Upton, and against the estate of the said Jabez M. Woodward, for the sum of two thousand dollars, directed to the sheriffs of Cook and Gallatin Counties, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jabez M. Woodward, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CORNELL & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. Andrew Wylie vs. Allen C. Bryan.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Allen C. Bryan that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Andrew Wylie, and against the estate of the said Allen C. Bryan, for the sum of twenty hundred and ... dollars, directed to the sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Allen C. Bryan shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
MARSH, TAFT & NEWTON, Plff's Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Alexander Merrill and Harriet Merrill, his wife, and Harvey A. Davison and Julia W. Davison, his wife, did, on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, execute and deliver to ... a certain mortgage ... to secure the payment of ... promissory notes ... which said mortgage was duly filed for record in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois ... And whereas default has been made in the payment of ... said notes ... Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power ... in said mortgage, I shall, on ..., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell at public auction ... the premises ... known as ... in the School Section Addition to Chicago ... together with all right and equity of redemption of the said Alexander Merrill ... and Harvey A. Davison ... therein.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
GOODWIN & ROBERTS, Att'ys for the Assignee.
Chicago, October 8th, 1859.
The above sale is adjourned to take place at the same hour and place on Friday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1860. WILLIAM B. OGDEN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, Charles Hitchcock, the Trustee named in a certain deed of trust executed to me by Alford Wetmore ... and Edwin H. Hatfield ... dated the sixth day of December, A. D. 1856, ... default having been made in the payment of a promissory note, ... I shall ... at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1860, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash ... the south half of the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-four, township ... north, of range ten, east of the third principal meridian, containing ... and ... of ... section twenty-six, township ... north, of range ten ... containing ... in the County of Lee, and State of Illinois, ... as described in said trust deed, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Lee County, in Book A of Trust Deeds, page ...
CHARLES HITCHCOCK, Trustee.
Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Elijah Powers and Harriet Powers, his wife, on the first day of May, A. D. 1858, executed and delivered to me, the undersigned, a certain deed of trust, conveying to me ... therein ... to secure the payment of ... promissory notes ... with interest thereon at the rate of ... per cent. ... which said deed of trust was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in the State of Illinois ... And whereas default has been made in the payment of ... said note ... Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I shall, ... on application of the legal holder of said notes, and ... the ... in ... advertisement published in the City of Chicago, ... shall ... all and equity of redemption of the said Elijah Powers and Harriet Powers ... at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on ... of January, A. D. 1860, at ... o'clock ... sell ... to the highest bidder, for cash, the premises ... described in said deed of trust ... Addition to Chicago ...
JOSIAH W. WESTCOTT, Trustee.
Chicago, January 19th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery.—Henry G. Bliss vs. William A. ...
Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decretal order ... I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, will, on Friday, the ... day of ..., A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, sell ... to the highest bidder ... all ... that certain ... situate ... in the County of Cook ... Lot ... in Block ... Addition to Chicago ...
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, January 9th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Robert Stewart vs. James Cuddy ...
Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, will, on ..., at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, ... all ... Lot ... in Block ... Addition to Chicago ... or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy said decree, interest and costs.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, January 13th, 1860.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1860.

Business remains very quiet, and the general money market exceedingly close. The bankers seem unable or unwilling to operate, and are outside there is no money to be had on any kind of ter on. Collections are difficult, and were it not that everybody had become fully accustomed to pinching times, complaints would be loud and long.

The only new feature in the money market to-day is an advance of ¼ @ ⅜ per cent in the price of exchange. The rates are now 30 premium, and it is first at that. How much higher it is destined to go, nobody ventures to predict. Gold 25, with few sales.

St. Louis.—Our St. Louis neighbors seem to be quite as hard off as ourselves. The *Democrat* of Saturday says:

Business is quite stagnant—nothing doing, except that the exchange market is brisk at 3 per cent. on the East, gold being bought by brokers as high as 24 prem for bankable funds. The extreme pass of the money market for the morning business to be generally resorted to, and bills or branch banks accessible to this city are returned freely to those few partial banks that have been drawn heavily on during the past week; the more inaccessible branches will soon have to respond to like calls, is certain, should exchange continue to rule high, as most probable it will, so long as the present unsound system is the fashion. Several moneyed institutions are not able to draw at sight.

Currency was in scarce all over to-day, some dealers refusing to allow any difference between it and bankable funds, and others making only 1-3 per cent. difference against Illinois and Wisconsin money.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of Saturday says:

Rates of interest are firm at 10 @ 12 per cent, with outside transactions at 12@24. New York Exchange was firm to-day at ¼ prem. buying, and ¼ prem. selling, and some of the heaviest had applications in advance of their supplies, so that the market was fully as close as before the advance. At current rates, however, a falling off in the supply is expected, and a further rise; and there were indications to-day of better supplies from produce operations.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1860.

The receipts for the last twenty-four hours were as follows:

	Flour, Wh't.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Seed.
Total	19,700	34,921	7,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Wheat, bush	39,392	69,842	14,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Corn, "	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453
Oats, "	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107

The following was posted on the Bulletin board of the Board of Trade this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	19,700	34,921
Wheat, bush	39,392	69,842
Corn, "	1,453	1,453
Oats, "	1,107	1,107

Total wheat..... 39,392

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Corn, bu	6,543	4,130
Oats, "	14,200	2,200
Rye, "	2,200	2,200
Barley, "	4,467	766
Total Grain	66,282	81,141

The above is probably correct, with the exception of flour, full returns of the stock of which have not made by the various holders. The stock is estimated by those in the trade at about 20,000 bbls.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, since Saturday, amount to 2,025. On account of the thaw to-day, there was less demand for Dressed Hogs by shippers, and the market was rather heavy and a shade lower—sales ranging from $5.00@5.30. The Live Hog market was very quiet; the receipts being light, and the quality rather inferior. We report sales of two lots of light hogs, at $4.40@4.55. Heavy Hogs, we hear, are in good demand by packers at $4.80@ $5.00.

The Provision market was more active to-day. For Mess Pork there was a better demand, principally for the Boston market, and holders were stiffer in their views. The sales amount to about 700 brls, at $15.25 for city packed Mess Pork. $14.75 for County Mess, and $13.50 for Country M. O. The small proportion of Barreled Pork put up this season, compared with last, renders holders very firm, and there is no disposition among holders to press their stocks on the market. Bulk Meats are also in good request for the New York and Baltimore trade, and the market continues firm, with sales of about 7,000 pcs Shoulders and Sides at 5 @ 5¼ and 7½ packed, for delivery in from 20 to 60 days, and 7¾ @ 8 for cash and 10 days, same delivery, cash paid now. For present delivery there are no Meats offering, everything having been sold ahead, and shipped as soon as ready. There was more inquiry for Lard, and the market is more active at previous quotations. About 250 brls changed hands at 9½.

The number of Hogs packed up to date in this city foot up about 137,000, against about 170,000 up to same date last year.

In Flour there is but little doing, and the market is dull and drooping, principally on account of the advance in Railroad Freights to New York, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The advance on rates to Pittsburgh seems a short sighted movement on the part of the railroads, especially when the Ohio river is high, and Flour is being carried from Cincinnati to that place for 25c. It is virtually a prohibition to further shipments for the present. The sales of Flour to-day were limited to about 500 brls, at $4.75@4.85 for good Spring extras. $3.50@3.75 for common to fair Spring superfine, and $3.00 for fine.

The Wheat market, notwithstanding rather dull news by the *Europa*, was buoyant, and advanced 1¢, under an active speculative inquiry, with sales of about 16,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at 99@99c in store. But little more than this was done in good Wheat, and, with sales at $1.00@1.05 per bush, according to quality. The Corn market advanced 4@5c, with a good shipping and speculative demand—transactions being made at 50½@51c for No. 1 in store; 46 for No. 2 in store; and 44c for Rejected in store. A contract was also consummated to-day for 20,000 bushels Canal Corn at 55c afloat, to be delivered in ten days after the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Oats advanced 3c with a good speculative and shipping inquiry, and sales at 37½c for No. 1 in store. Rye continues very scarce and in active demand by distillers. To-day the market advanced about 5c, sales being made at 57½@59c. Barley remains firm at 60@ 61c on track. The demand for Timothy Seed continues good, and the market is quite buoyant—but a lot of fair seed being sold at $3.50 on advance of 10c. Clover Seed was also in better inquiry, and advance of 10c on previous prices was paid for a lot of choice—the sales ranging from $4.50@4.60. Highwines steady at 21½c, with a fair demand. Hides active and firm. Tallow quiet.

COBB AND HOSS AT PARIS.—The Pekin (Ill.) correspondent of the *Mr. Republican* writes to that paper as follows:—

Business is dull—at least our merchants complain of this. They are managing to make collections and enlarge their business by receiving corn in payment for debts and goods. By this means and the plan of storing in town, which is now being adopted to a large extent, a large quantity of corn is being accumulated here. Every merchant, almost, is filling large cribs, and if the corn continues to pour in as it has done, and no doubt will be offered before spring, there is no prospect that all the vacant lots in town will be required for building corn cribs upon. Those who apprehend a scarcity of corn in the spring, for bread, feel safe here, as we see the scarcity of cribs, and soon reflect this is not a State, perhaps not a hundredth part of what Tazewell county alone has to spare, and their fears will be dissipated.

If Corn flows in so abundantly at 24 cents a bushel, what will it do should it rise to 50 cents? Many of our farmers predict that there will be 1,000,000 bushels of Corn shipped from this place in the spring. As the south will no longer receive a market from us, and the river has been open for that some of this Corn can be shipped and some money realized. This would be a great relief to our business men, and is hardly to be all counted.

The Pork market has not thus far been so lively as in past years. T. K. Gill and Bergenthal & Rieger have each purchased about 1,500 Hogs thus far, at prices ranging from $4@$5.50 per 100 lbs, according to weight and quality. Jacob Ehrsam has also put up a lot, purchased by T. K. Gill from John Phillips of Delavan, consisting of 98 hogs, his monthly lot which averaged 350 lbs each. Four lots of Hogs purchased by Bergenthal & Rieger averaged 300 lbs per hundred; a hog last week, raised by Epenetus Gobin, of Spring Lake Prairie, which weighed 760 lbs. A general killing the Fourth is expected then for the best of an unusually fine quality.

St. Louis.—The *Mr. Democrat* of Saturday says:

With the opening of the river below, and steamers wanting, there is some more activity on the levee, and on Change among dealers, but the number of purchases are small, however, being limited to retailing. Groceries are very quiet with light sales. Provisions are in better request, on account of the scarcity of groceries from below; but most of the receipts will probably be laid aside for want of shipping facilities.

Receipts from 17@21; fair sugar is held at 7½@8c. Coffee (11@12c for inferior to choice); 50 sacks skimmings sold at 6½@7c. Molasses (30@32c). Flour was in fair request to-day—sales of 1,000 brls at $4.50@4.60 for extra and at $4.75@5 for family. Corn is in good request; 10,000 bushels sales are held at 47c. The whole transactions for some round lots of dry sailing as high as 49@50c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—The *Gazette*, of Saturday says:

Flour quiet but unchanged. Whisky in good demand at 20½c. Sugar and Molasses as before quoted. Provisions prices. Corn receipts and yesterday's advance not lost, closing at 55@56c. Oats firm at 40@42c. No change in Barley or Rye; Wheat firm, with a good demand.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Market for Flour very quiet, and only a limited business doing. Quotations unchanged. Sales of extra State from Spring Wheat at $5.20; a Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@5.25; extra Michigan at $5.50; extra Ohio and Indiana at $5.50@5.62½; and double extra at $6.37½@6.50. Wheat market quiet and steady. Sales 8,000 bush No. 2 Chicago Spring at 104c, and 300 bush Canadian Club at 103c. Corn steady, with small sales new at 70c, and old quite as firm. Sales 10,000 bush Canadian at 58c. Peas steady at 65c. Whisky quiet at 24c. Dressed Hogs are selling at 5¼@6½c.

OCEAN PASSAGE AT NEW YORK—Jan. 13.—By Liverpool, 17,500 bbls wheat, part at 24s, in ship's bags, and part in bulk, on private terms. 300 tes Wheat, at 24s 9d; 100 bushels bagon, at 30s

To London—2,000 tes beef and 700 bbls pork part previously engaged but not reported, at 85s for small tes beef, and 82s 6d ₰ bbl for pork.

TOLEDO—Jan. 14.—Grain—White wheat No. 1, 91@93½c; red do, 81@86; rye 75c; corn 35c; oats dull at 29@30c; spring barley 62½c; winter do 65c. Seeds—Clover, new, $4.00@$4.25; Timothy $3.75@3.00; Flax $1.19. Pork—Heavy mess $15; light do $13; boats for mess; prime $12; do mess, $13; do mixed, $12@13. Dressed Hogs—$4@5¼. Salt—$1.55 for fine; coarse $1.37; dairy in bbls $2.50; sacks 11c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Receipts, 250 bbls flour; 14,000 bu. wheat; 608 bu. corn; 3,167 bu. oats; 16,940 bu. barley; 1,000 bu. rye; 110 pkgs. beef; 691 pkgs. pork; 406 pkgs. lard; 1,200 pkgs. butter; 138 pkgs. lard; 3,644 Dressed Hogs.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Corn Exchange—The receipts since yesterday have been 2876 bbls Flour, 5389 bush Corn; and no Oats. The market for flour is dull and the sales have been limited at $5 $5@5 87 for common brands